THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

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Second Edition

5 O'CLOCK

☞THE SUN is the only paper in Lowell receiving The Associated Press, cable and telegraphic despatches. Most of the news items in this issue can be found in the other local papers tomorrow, if you are willing to wait till then.

EMIL C. KNAPPE

WAIVED EXAMINATION BEFORE THE COURT TODAY.

Advised by Counsel to Keep His Mouth Shut and Plead Not Guilty.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

BOSTON, June 23.—Emil C. Knappe, the defaulter of the Chicopee National bank to the extent of $49,000 was brought before U. S. Commissioner Fiske today. O. M. Galvin, his lawyer, waived examination until June 30 and the government consented. By advice Knappe pleaded not guilty and was sent to Charles street jail under $20,000 bonds. He was told to keep his mouth shut when reporters were around.

Head Nearly Cut Off.

By Associated Press to THE SUN

FALL RIVER, June 23.—George Haywood, a rigger, employed by R. T. Barker, was instantly killed and nearly decapitated while unshipping a fly wheel in the Durfee mills.

A Fatal Strike.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

NEWPORT, July 23.—The steamer Plymouth is still on the rocks and it is feared that she will be lost.

Chemical Works Burned.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 23.—The Mt. Alton chemical works were burned today; loss $60,000.

THE SIRLOIN CLUB.

Its First Meeting Was Held Today—An Outgrowth of the Greenhalge Campaign.

The first meeting for the season of the Sirloin club was held today at Young's, Boston. The Sirloin club is one of the latest additions to the list of clubs of Boston, but yet it is not so very young.

It is in reality an outgrowth of the Greenhalge campaign. The friends and promoters of the Greenhalge movement naturally were thrown much together and quite frequently lunched together, entirely informally. The habit became fixed of having, as the piece de resistance, excellent sirloin steaks. Indeed one of the members has been heard to remark that he ate more sirloin steak during the Greenhalge campaign than in all his previous life.

When hard work was succeeded by rest, and victory perched upon the Greenhalge banner, it was natural that these friends, thus thrown together should desire to continue the personal friendships thus formed. This desire led to the formation of the Sirloin club of which ex-Gov. Brackett is the president.

This is the story of the formation of the club. It has no especial political significance, that is it was formed for the purpose of promoting no political end. It has no political plans for the future. As is natural, every member is a republican of the first water, and of course no one but a republican would be admitted to membership even if such an unlikely thing should happen that one of another political faith should apply for membership.

Occasionally the club has a meeting, usually at Young's and sirloin steaks are always the chief dish. Some day it may be the Sirloin Club will be heard from.

A BAD PRECEDENT

Established by Making Loopholes in a Law Which Had Been in Existence Twelve Years.

Representative Foss is a good man, a "good fellow," and will probably make a good license commissioner for the city of Lowell, *says the Post*. But for all this it was bad policy and a bad precedent for the house to set aside a law of the commonwealth in order to enable him to take that office.

The statute in question has been in existence for twelve years. There has never before been any attempt or any disposition to evade it. Legislators who have taken part in the creation of an office have been content to know that they created it for somebody else, not for themselves.

Now this opera bouffe legislature say, in effect, that the law which applies to other legislatures should not apply to the one this year.

Just as the Bell Telephone company is willing that all other telephone companies shall be forbidden to water their capital stock, provided it can pour $30,000,000 of water into its own pot; so this legislature would enforce a careful observance of propriety everywhere but within its own membership.

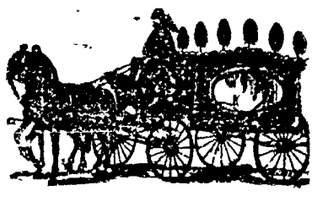
Some day more offices will be created, and perhaps more legislators will want to share in the profits of their own work. They may not be as good men as Rep. Foss. Then will the silly precedent set by this legislature come up to make things awkward all around.

The Hottest Day.

This was the hottest day of the season in Boston.

James F. O'Donnell,

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER,



Always on Time.

Market Steret, Corner of Worthen

Teacher of Music,

Miss Ethel O'Heir is now forming classes for Piano and Organ. For further particulars call at

COR. LANE AND HORN STS. (No. 68.)

N. B.—Would accept position as organist at reasonable terms.

LOOKING FOR DIPLOMAS.

RESULT OF "EXAMS" WILL TELL THE IMPORTANT STORY.

List of Graduates in Three of the Grammar Schools—Notes About the Other Schools and the Graduating Exercises.

The closing exercises of the Green school will be held next Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. A class exercise in physical culture will be conducted by Miss Annie Cilley, of the Emerson school of oratory, Boston, who has had charge of this important branch of work in the Green school for the past year. The members of the graduating class will also present Shakespeare's comedy of "The Merchant of Venice," a play which has been made a subject of study by them for several months. The graduates will be from the following list:

Grace Gertrude Campbell, Annie Matilda Archibald, Laura May Beaulieu, Kate Wilson Snow, Mary Edith McNeil, Grace Maude Boynton, Annie Augusta Quigley, Elizabeth Rachael Doran, Lizzie Eola Jewett, Margaret Louise Harrington, Gertrude Mabel Hatch, Mary Frances Brown, Daisy Blanche Blood, Mae Folger Stevens, Annie Louise Rourke, May Pearl Day; Ethel Lena Chadbourne, Ethel Alice Morse, Josephine Madeline Hennessy, Alice Anne Marie Dozois, Helen Damon Swain, Edith Ormerod, Edith Mabel Bruce, Mollie Garfield Hood, Edgar Frank Cilley, Arthur Winfield McLean, Frank Nathaniel Stimson, Daniel Joseph Harrington, Arthur Leon Kelly, Harry Allison Ames, Arthur Frank Butler, Claude Forrest Coburn, Herbert Dallas Bixby, Edward Spooner Swift, Albert Joseph Blazon, Roy Wellington Greenleaf, Arthur Lincoln Baldwin, Herbert Henry Walley, Gilbert Addison Jones, Selby Mignault.

Pawtucket School.

The closing exercises of the Pawtucket school will be held next Tuesday afternoon, when the following pupils will be graduated:

Margaret Woodburn Hall, Minnie Agnes Teague, Hattie Lucy Ayer, Gabrielle Mary Bourbonniere, Annie Lizotte Webster, Bertha Mary Hazard, Annie Louise Silcox, Alice Bertha Coburn, Annie Louise Hall, Ethel Clayton Ranger, Harold Abbott Varnum, John Joseph Halloran, Elmer Warren Clough, Victor Macomber Cutter.

The Colburn School.

The graduation exercises at this school will occur on Wednesday morning and for the occasion a very elaborate program has been arranged. The graduates will be as follows:

George R. Barris, William F. Brennan, Thomas E. Carr, Jeremiah T. Connors, John J. Curry, Arthur P. Hinchey, George L. Hunt, Ralph A. Lewis, John W. Maguire, John S. Mahoney, Joseph H. McGlinchey, Robert Morris, Francis J. Murphy, Dennis F. O'Neil, John J. O'Rourke, Robert R. Sleeper, Cornelius J. Sullivon, Mary E. Clogston, Katherine A. Halloran, Lillian P. Leith, Anna S. Madigan, Etta A. Morris, Lucy A. Nain, Jesie B. Sargent, Hannah E. Sweeney, Lottie E. Tilson.

Other School Notes.

The class ode to be sung at the graduating exercises of the high school, next Wednesday evening, was written by Miss Susie Burbank, daughter of C. W. Burbank of the Edson school.

The "exams" in all the schools closed yesterday.

The graduation exercises at the Notre Dame academy will be on Monday morning.

LOCAL NOTES.

Miss Elizabeth Farrington, has gone to Chicago.

Tonight is midsummer's eve, and tomorrow will be midsummer day.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stanley left last evening on a brief trip to New York.

Mr. Thomas Talbot is one of the marshals at the Harvard commencement.

Dr. W. T. Carolin and Mr. Wm. Fox sailed for Havre on La Touraine, today.

George Newcombe, the engineer, was prostrated by the heat and over exertion while cycling last night.

Miss Sarah Nieman, niece of Mrs. J. C. Irish of Nesmith street, has returned to her home in Nebraska.

Mr. Jeremiah Mack will start next Tuesday for New York, where he will engage in a more lucrative business.

Zotique Parent, while moving furniture Wednesday, was struck in the head by a falling sofa and received a scalp wound.

James T. Smith of this city and Capt. D. F. Dolan of Lawrence, were chosen auditors of the Law and Order league in Boston yesterday.

A man was knocked down and run over by a democrat wagon in front of Cluin's store, this morning. He was attempting to get into the team.

The work of the Moody school kindergarten will be exhibited on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Parents and all interested are invited.

Revs. David J. Murphy and George A. Costello, Messrs. John J. McHugh and Joseph H. Riordan have returned from St. John's seminary, Brighton, for the summer vacation.

The kick made by the Master Builders' association has borne fruit. A set of plans for the new court house were received by express this morning, and the time for closing the bids has been extended until Tuesday next in order to give the Lowell contractors a chance to figure on them.

The annual examination of candidates for admission to the high school will be held on Friday, June 29th, at the high school building, beginning at 8.20 o'clock a. m. Applicants for positions of teachers in the high school or as master of a grammar school will be examined at the same time and place.

A man supposed to be a tramp was arrested today on suspicion of larceny of some clothing which it is thought he took from the barn of H. C. Church on Fletcher street. At the police station he gave the name of Neil McCuish and said Boston was his home. The capture was made by Henry Flood who was attracted to the barn by the man's suspicious actions.

Among the candidates mentioned for the councilmanic nomination for Ward Six, on the democratic ticket, appears the name of Dennis A. Donohoe. Mr. Donohoe is a well known resident of the ward and has many friends who will endeavor to carry off the prize for him. He is a member of several organizations and would make an excellent representative for the ward.

The new men just mustered into the Welch Guards are: Harry R. Brown, Roger Barrington, Newall E. Brown, James Blakely, Frank W. Breault, John Bagley, Chas. W. Brown, Harry L. Carter, Howard Caldwell, Geo. N. Carter, Winfield Cross, Clarence L. Davis, George Douglas, Fred E. Esterbrook, George E. Everett, Theron A. Holt, Michael Pierce, Thomas Livingston, Robert Leatham, Charles E. Lang, Thomas McHale, William Marley, Patrick H. Meehan, Edward J. McLaughlin, Joseph McShane, Thomas McShane, John M. Mackenzie, John C. Northrop, John B. Porter, Martin O. E. Pihl, Thomas W. Pickup, John H. Somers, Charles Wilson, Charles H. Whitney, John Welch and Michael Connor.

Bath House In Commission.

The bath-house-by-the-sewer was placed in the Merrimack above Aiken street bridge this morning. As the building was occupied by tramps since last year it was necessary to make considerable repairs.

ON BUILDING ROADS.

COM'R McCLINTOCK SPEAKS AT CITY HALL.

Gives Some Interesting Notes of His Experience in Lowell and His Opinion of the City Streets.

Many people will remember the recent visit of the state highway commissioners to this city, June 11, when they were met by the mayor, the committee on sewers and the committee on streets, and escorted through the city.

Afterwards dinner was enjoyed at the Merrimack house, and it was here that State Commissioner McClintock delivered an informal address on street matters.

He made several bold statements which no doubt caused much surprise at the time, to those who were seated about the table.

Were Mr. McClintock's suggestions carried out, the city would have for superintendent of streets a practical engineer.

There would be many more changes made in the conduct of affairs connected with the street department, as may be seen by reading the following extract of his address:

He suggested a change in the present method of employing help which places in the hands of the aldermen and councilmen the right to direct to the superintendent whom he shall employ on the streets. In other words as the work is managed today the men are employed more for the sake of getting votes than for the work that can be got out of them.

This is not the case in Lowell only, but in every city in the commonwealth, and just so long as this system is carried on, just so long shall we get the least amount of work out of the men.

The superintendent should be allowed to employ as many men as are needed and no more, and employ the best men that can be procured. That would relieve the aldermen and councilmen from a large amount of wire pulling with men seeking work and put the superintendent on a higher plane. The men would understand that he is the employer and they would cease to bother the members of your city council. He would have the selection of the men but would not be obliged to employ any more than he needed.

The speaker advised that the city council should lay out work on hand, early in the year, and lay out no more than can be accomplished within the appropriation. According to the speaker, we have in Lowell, very poor rock for road building. In touching upon some of the streets of the city, the speaker claimed that Andover street is found to be in good condition though it is built of a poor quality of rock.

This is because the distribution of traffic over a very large width has produced very little wear, and in addition to that it has the benefit of judicious watering. Too much watering is bad but the interest on the cost of repairing will pay the cost of proper watering. It costs from three to six times more to keep in repair a street with a car track in it, than any other street. In the maintenance of such a street, there are only two methods to pursue—one is to pave, and the other is to use the very best material to be found, and the countenance of systematic repair.

The cheapest thing to do is to pave a street.

If you lay a macadam road you cannot afford to use anything but the best material and you must throw out of consideration whether the stone is broken here or imported to this city. There is no doubt in my mind that you can buy the stone from Salem, or anywhere where they break trap rock, cheaper, delivered and put down anywhere in your city, than you can break it and put it down yourself. The only question is whether you are compelled to pay the money to your own voters and get poor work, or pay it elsewhere and get good roads."

In answer to a question by the mayor, the speaker said that a "macadamized road should be scraped and swept, the same as a paved street, but more care should be used. The danger is in sweeping too close. Anything that could be swept off should not be allowed to remain on."

Councilman Kittredge asked a question, and in response the speaker said: "the stone we have could be used as a foundation with trap rock as top dressing, except on narrow streets where the travel is heavy. Then he would advise that a trap rock be used way through. In many streets a trap rock surface would be sufficient. Salem rock cost him $1.30 delivered Chicopee."

Supt. Crowley remarked: "That is cheaper than I can buy it."

CORRIGAN FOR CARDINAL.

Latest News From Rome Concerning the American Archibishops.

Associated Press to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—The correspondent of the Chronicle at Rome, in a dispatch denying that Archbishop Ireland is to be made cardinal, says it is more probable that Archbishop Corrigan would take precedence over Archbishop Ireland.

Oil Works Burned.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

SOMERVILLE, June 23.—The Walker oil works took fire this noon and were destroyed; loss $15,000.

Ex-Councilman George H. Marston has presented his native town of Sandwich, N. H., with a bronze memorial tablet for the new town hall, on which are the names of the heroes of the town who fell in the civil war.

Cecil Page, aged 20 years, died this morning at 410 Westford street after a lingering illness. He was the son of Police Officer Alonzo J. Page, and a graduate of the High school and a recent pupil of Tufts College. While captain of the High school football team he injured himself quite badly while participating in a game, and at Tufts he was twice injured, which it seems resulted disastrously to his health, as he was thrown into a decline and has been confined to his home since April last.

Will the Senate Pass It?

The senate has yet to consider the bill which will allow Mr. Foss to become a license commissioner.

All the latest designs in fine pleasure vehicles.

Our Business Wagons are specially constructed to withstand the wear of pavements and car tracks.

We can save you money. Get our prices and look over our assortment before you purchase elsewhere.

FAY BROS. & HOSFORD.

A VIGOROUS YOUNGSTER.

COURT GEN. BUTLER OBSERVED ITS FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

It Exhibited Energy and Patriotism Enough to Do Credit to a Veteran Court—Many Happy Toasts Responded to.

Court Gen. Butler, A. O. F. of A., the youngest court of Foresters in the city, showed to its many friends, last evening, that it is a growing youngster, with excellent prospects, which will surely be turned to advantage.

Associate hall was the scene of the first anniversary banquet and ball, and nothing was left undone to make the occasion a most auspicious one.

Potted plants and flowers added to the appearance of the stage, and a large banner bearing a portrait of the late General Butler, was tastefully arranged back of the platform. This was the work of Mrs. W. J. Johnson.

At 9 o'clock the company sat down to enjoy the spread, and after justice had been done it, Chairman Pearson called to order and introduced as toastmaster William F. Courtney, Esq. Mr. Courtney was at his best, and spoke of his pride in his membership in the order. He referred to the growth of the court, and related the incidents connected with his own initiation.

He then called upon Michael H. McCue, who in response to the toast "Our First Anniversary," uttered words of praise of the new court, and told how proud the members are to have their court named after the dead general.

Miss Alice McCue gave a piano solo and Grand Chief Ranger Lawrence J. Smith was greeted with loud applause as he arose to speak for the "A. O. F. of A." His remarks were patriotic throughout. There is no room for bigots in the order. It is the endeavor of the A. O. F. to make good American citizens. The speaker eulogized the memory of General Butler, and in conclusion, quoted from a patriotic tribute to the American flag and asserted that it is the aim of Forestry to have it composed of every nation's best.

Wm. B. Ready rendered a vocal selection and was compelled to respond to an encore.

To Postmaster Pearson was assigned the honor of responding to the toast, "Court General Butler," and he spoke in a happy vein, claiming that the court had become a sort of a mutual admiration society. He spoke of the good feeling existing among the members, and spoke of the orators connected with the court.

Edward F. Slattery favored the company with several humorous readings. Then Mayor Pickman was asked to respond to the toast the "City of Lowell." He opened by telling of the warm feeling of friendship existing between Mr. Courtney and himself, who have already crossed swords in the courts and in the political arena. He complimented Grand Chief Ranger Smith, and said:

"I have no fear of men from foreign climes if they bring with them thrift and training and principle. The danger to the country is from atheism and false socialism."

Here the mayor alluded to the great gathering of all nations and creeds at Chicago, having only the principle of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men. In conclusion he eulogized the order as a citizen and expressed his pleasure in being present to pay a tribute to it.

Miss Mary A. Miller delighted the audience with her sweet singing and a letter of regret was read from Col. C. A. R. Dimon.

Assistant Assessor Avilla Bourbonniere spoke for "Our French Brothers," and referred to the interest the French people take in Forestry matters. He spoke in high terms of the work of the order and assured those present that the French people would never lose their interest in the order.

John F. Murphy responded to the toast "Kindred Associations;" and the "Ladies" found an able defender in Mr. Ed. F. Slattery.

There were vocal selections by Andrew F. Burns and Sub. Chief Ranger John Nicholson, and recitations by Miss Gertie Coleman.

This concluded the exercises connected with the banquet and dancing was in order.

The floor director was Chief Manager C. F. Peppard, assisted by Joseph Delorme, and the following aids: Andrew Burns, A. J. Hammill, E. Pineault, W. H. Wilder, Jas. Desmerais, Patrick Cogger, D. J. Cooney, D. J. Clark, T. F. Mulcahey, Harry Timmons, John Nicholson, W. F. Murray.

The arrangements were in charge of the following committee. General manager, Gardner W. Pearson, P. C. R.; assistant, John J. Watson, P. C. R.; anniversary committee, Patrick S. Peppard, John A. Gately, Dr. A. E. Gillard, Andrew F. Burns, John S. Kearney, John J. Watson. Reception committee, Dennis O'Brien, M. F. Connelly, J. A. Gately, Dr. Gillard, M. H. McCue, James O'Sullivan, Fred Sanborn, C. W. Mayotte, D. J. Devine, Thos. E. Lennon, T. F. Lennon, D. G. Skillings, Frank Fox, J. J. Dolan, J. Henry Collins.

Have You Heard of It?

It is the talk of the city; the great clearance sale of trunks, bags, grips, valises, extension cases, shawl straps, in fact every thing that is needed for traveling at slaughter sale prices. It makes no difference to you what it costs to make these goods: you can get a big bargain in any article that you purchase; the goods are the best that can be made and they must be all sold within the next ten days and the first to come will get the best bargain. This is no "bluff" sale; the building is to be remodeled and these goods have got to be removed, and they will remove them to any part of the city. Remember the place, 70 and 72 Middlesex street, old wooden building, P. F. Devine, prop.

Given a Grand Send-Off.

Representative Daniel J. Murphy sailed for Europe. He was given a royal send-off at the Merrimack street depot by Lowell representatives to the General court and hundreds of his friends.

In Boston he was met by a party of legislators who wished him "bon voyage." He will spend several months abroad.

Three Candidates Recommended.

Postmaster Pearson has recommended John F. Breen, Geo. S. Howard and John J. Garrahan for positions as carriers from the civil service list.

Mr. Breen is a well known compositor, Mr. Howard a lieutenant in the Putnam Guards and Mr. Garrahan was a school janitor.

Marriage Intentions.

The following intentions were recorded at the city clerk's office to-day:

Charles W. Mayotte 30, to Lillian K. Hebert 22.
Robert V. Saunders 26, to Nettie M. Lake 21.

DR. KELLEY, SURGEON DENTIST, 16 CENTRAL ST. Opposite the Washington House

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Halliday's Career of Crime Will End in an Electric Chair.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., June 23.—Mrs. Halliday, who was found guilty of murder, was yesterday sentenced to death in the electric chair during the week beginning Aug. 6.

Mrs. Halliday's maiden name was McNally. She was born in the county Antrim, Ireland, 39 years ago, and came to this country with her parents in 1867.

Fifteen years ago she married Charles Hopkins. Upon the death of Hopkins about two years after their marriage, she married Artemas Brewer, a veteran and a pensioner, who died within a year.

Her next venture was Hiram Parkinson, who deserted her within a year. She then married (Parkinson being still alive) George Smith, a veteran and a comrade of her second husband, Brewer. In a few months she tried to kill Smith by giving him a cup of poisoned tea. Failing in her design, she fled to Bellows Falls, Vt.

Here she fell in with and married Charles Playstell, the only one of her husbands who could be called young. She was next heard of in Philadelphia in the winter of 1888. She started a little shop, which, after having insured it, she burned, together with the houses of her two neighbors. For this crime she served two years in the Eastern penitentiary.

Her next appearance was in Newburg, where she met and married Paul Halliday, a farmer, living at Burlingham, about 20 miles from Newburg. She soon eloped with a neighbor. In Newburg her companion deserted her, and she was arrested. Her counsel entered a plea of insanity, and she was sent to an asylum. She soon induced her husband to secure her release.

Shortly after her return from the asylum, the Halliday house was burned, and an idiotic son of Halliday perished. In August, 1893, Paul Halliday disappeared. The woman said he had gone away; but the neighbors, one day when she was away from home, made a search of the premises.

They did not then find Halliday, but in the barn, covered up with hay, were the bodies of two women, which were afterward found to be those of Margaret and Sarah McQuillan, the wife and daughter of Thomas McQuillan, of Newburg. A few days afterward the body of Paul Halliday was discovered under the floor of the house.

Mrs. Halliday was placed in the county jail. For a long time after her arrival she refused to eat, and it became necessary for the jail official to force liquid food through her nostrils.

In November she tried to strangle the sheriff's wife. A few days later she tried to set fire to her bed clothes. In December she tried to hang herself with the binding torn from the bottom of her dress. On December 15 she came near finishing herself by gashing her throat and arms in a terrible manner with glass, broken from her cell window. For the last three months it was necessary to keep her chained to the floor.

Twenty Thousand In Line.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The 17th annual meeting of the Saengerfest society of the United States commenced last night with a grand parade, 20,000 men being in line. The Singing society of Waterbury, Conn., attracted unusual attention.

A Gloomy Outlook.

MANAGUA, June 23.—The situation in Nicaragua is gloomy. General Ortex, minister of war and vice-president, has withdrawn his support from the Zelaya government. A ministerial crisis is imminent.

Knifed His Tormenter.

BOSTON, June 23.—Michaely Damico, a Greek, is charged with stabbing Patrick J. Griffin in the abdomen with a dirk-knife. Damico is a fruit peddler, and Griffin, it is said, had been teasing the man.

Accident Benefit Increased.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—At the national convention of traveling men the accident benefit was increased from $4000 to $5000, and the $100 national death benefit was abolished.

Persistent Warfare.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The department of justice is fighting the Newmarket poolroom, the only one running here. Its proprietors are under bonds for trial, and the rooms will be raided every day.

MARY KANE SAID

That She Was the Worst of Her Crowd But Honorable in Serving Out Her Full Sentence.

Last night was just a trifle cooler and sleeping was possible, thus the number of drunken rows was small, and only six drunks were landed.

Three were released, having never bothered the court before.

Mary Kane was in for the third time. She got out of jail not long ago and since then has been drinking considerably.

Officer Dennett arrested her, and to him she said: "Don't you smile, you gave me a six months soak before, but you can't do it again. I am the worst one of my crowd, but I am honorable. I served my full time before and I could have got out if I wanted to, Mr. Nolan would have got me out."

Mary was sent to jail for six months and on hearing the sentence said "Oh! I don't care if I got seven years." Officer Dennett offered to escort her to a cell and she yelled out, "I wouldn't go down stairs with him," but after a short tussle with Officer Bumps she changed her mind.

Owen F. Riley claimed that he was not drunk, but was merely fighting with his wife. The officers said he was fighting drunk and was fighting with his wife about one o'clock in the morning. He was given four months in the workhouse.

John Rowland, the man who, with his wife, held a drunken carousal in Daly's block a few nights ago, was this morning sentenced to jail for three months. He appealed. His wife was placed on probation.

The case of Frank Dennis for fraudulent conveyance was continued one month, as Frank is out of town.

Hot Weather for Fires.

The alarm from box 83 this noon was occasioned by a burning roof on the home of Frank Hoyt, situated at the corner of Puffer and H streets. The damage was slight.

A burning ash barrel in the rear of a house owned by Thomas F. Garvey on Decature avenue occasioned an alarm from box 152 at 1.25 this afternoon. The damage was insignificant.

Meeting Called.

There will be a meeting of the Irish National Federation at 3 o'clock in Hibernian hall tomorrow afternoon. The delegates who attended the recent convention are requested to be present.

Sugar is Higher

but we still continue to give 23 pounds for $1.00 to those purchasing tea or coffee at the store. The U. S. Tea Co., corner Central and Prescott streets.

LATEST

BRUTAL OUTRAGE

Gen. Tarsney of Colorado Tarred and Feathered.

MALTREATED IN BRUTAL FASHION BY VILLAINS.

Outcome of the Cripple Creek Troubles.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 23.—Probably the most glaring outrage connected with the recent trouble at Cripple Creek was committed shortly after midnight.

Adjutant General Tarsney of the Colorado State National Guard, who was stopping at the Alamo hotel, was called from his room and informed that some one at Cripple Creek wished to speak to him over the telephone.

When Gen. Tarsney appeared behind the clerk's desk to answer the alleged call he was suddenly confronted by a masked man armed with two revolvers, who requested him to accompany him.

The hotel clerk in the mean time had been placed under guard of one of the kidnappers.

Tarsney immediately called for help and was as quickly clubbed into submission with a revolver, and almost instantly several more of the kidnappers appeared and carried him to the sidewalk, where two closed carriages under guard were in waiting.

The embarkation was the work of only a moment, and then ensued a wild ride east to Austin Bluffs at the city limits. On each of the driver's boxes sat one of the mob with a drawn revolver, who saw that the back drivers promptly obeyed orders.

Arriving at the open prarie, Austin Bluffs, Gen. Tarsney was removed from the carriage and stripped nude, and a coat of tar and feathers quickly administered.

The ringleader of the kidnappers had previously given orders that Tarsney was not to be abused. This seems to have been obeyed after the general was subdued by clubbing at the hotel. After tar and feathering Gen. Tarsney the mob warned him against returning to the Springs.

While the mob was at the hotel Policeman Agard heard the calls for assistance, and while on the way to render aid was stopped by another member of the tarring party, and compelled, at the point of the revolver to halt until the balance of the mob had secured their man.

In less than 10 minutes after the hacks had departed three mounted police started in hot pursuit of the abductors. One of these officers who struck the right trail and came up with the mob also had the pleasure of looking down the muzzle of a gun and ordered to surrender. This he did, and was an involuntary witness of the dastardly outrage.

Gov. Waite has offered a reward of $1000 for the arrest and conviction of any one who took part in the outrage. He left at 11 o'clock and will make a personal search for Gen. Tarsney.

COLD SPRINGS, 12 m.—All the hack drivers were placed under arrest and then released on their own recognizance. Tremblay, the back driver, says he was compelled to drive the party at the point of the revolver. He said the men wanted to kill Tarsney but the leaders protected him.

UP GO WAGES.

Great Rejoicing Over Good News Out in Ohio.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

MASSILLON, O., June 23.—The wages of every employe of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, from car wiper to president, were raised 33 1-3 per cent. yesterday by order of General Manager Blair.

The company made a cut of 33 1-3 per cent. April 27, owing to the miners' strike and a falling off of revenues of $370,000 per month.

The promise was made that wages should be restored when the strike was declared off, and Mr. Blair was as good as his word.

Middlesex to Shut Down.

It is given out that the Middlesex mills will run full time after this week until July 21st, and then the whole establishment will be closed for an indefinite period.

Sunday Out at Lakeview.

At the cool and airy Lakeview theater tomorrow afternoon and evening concerts will be given by the Vaudeville company which has delighted large audiences during the past week. The entertainment will include selections by Hugh and Clifford, the society sketch artists; St. Leon and McCusick, character sketch artists; Marie Warren, the songstress; Bert Hale, comedian; Alice Barnes, versatile comedienne; Swinburn and Howard, vocalists; Nelsmia, shadowist; and by special permission of B. F. Keith of the Gayety of Boston, Mr. Frank Watson, the famous pianist will render operatic selections.

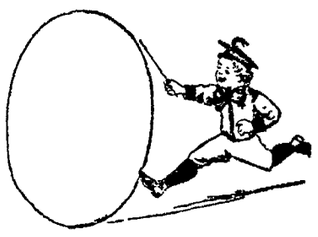
Books For Vacation Free.

Monday morning J. V. Keyes & Co., will commence giving a book to every purchaser of goods, and an extra book for every dollar purchase.

We shall continue to sell our 75, 87½ and $1 black and colored dress goods for 53 cents per yard. Our wash goods nearly half price, and our sun umbrellas at prices that will astonish you.

J. V. KEYES & Co.

P. S.—Come early in the week while the best authors remain. These books have been sold at 25 and 50 cents each.



Hot weather clothes for boys large and small.

Washable Suits for little fellows, 4 years to 10, in Zouave, Sailor and Naval Outfits, $1 to $5.

Special patterns of Scotch Cheviot, French Percale and Madras Cloth Star Shirt Waists, laundered, 50c. to $1.

Star Waists with deep Sailor Collars, for small boys. Ties to match.

The Star Blouses, in Cheviots, Zephyrs and Flannels.

PUTNAM & SON,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,

Central Street, Cor. Warren.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of James H. Moriarty took place this afternoon from his late home 34 Lakeview avenue and was very largely attended. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery where services were conducted by Rev. Fr. Gilday.

A high mass of requiem was offered up at St. Patrick's Church this morning for the repose of the soul of Patrick Degnan. Rev. Fr. Leonard was the celebrant, and the choir under the direction of E. F. Faulkner rendered the plain Gregorian chant. Interment was in the Catholic Cemetery.

The funeral of David M. Collins occurred at 2.30 this afternoon from his late home on Dutton street, and was very largely attended. Services were conducted at the house by Rev. R. A. Greene. The Odd Fellows, Free Masons and Knights of Pythias attended in a body, and a delegation was present from the Lowell Veteran Firemen's Association. The funeral arrangements were in charge of Charles W. Brigham.

The floral offerings were beautiful. The employes of the deceased in the Merrimack Mills sent a broken column of mammoth proportions with the inscription in blue immortelles, "Our Overseer at Rest—1829-1894." There was also a roll of honor inscribed "In God's Care." Both of these beautiful offerings were from former employes of the deceased in the Merrimack Mills. Agent Ludlam sent a massive wreath; the Lowell Veteran Firemen's association a firemen's hat; and Pentucket lodge, F. A. M., a square and compass. The bearers were James Watson, Deacon Israel Clark and four members of Odd Fellows. At the grave in the Lowell cemetery, the ritualistic services of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias were performed.

PERSONAL.

The marriage of Mr. Robert V. Saunders, the popular Ward One resident, to Miss Nettie Lake will take place at St. Patrick's parochial residence, Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mooney will sail from New York on Tuesday for a pleasure trip through England, Ireland and Scotland. They will be gone two months.

Dr. J. F. Mulcahey, Eugene P. McOsker and Charles Donohoe contemplate making a trip to the old country. Gene will try to get the agency for a stock of real English walking shoes; the doctor will take a post graduate course at St. Thomas' hospital, London, and Mr. Donohoe will get a few secrets on brewing ale to excel that of Jones' of Portsmouth.

Dr. John F. Lennon of Providence, R. I., has been appointed on the state board of registration in dentistry for the third time.

The many friends of Miss Ethel K. Falk, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of C. B. Falk, will be surprised in knowing she has entered the convent of the Sacred Heart of Chicago intending to take the veil. Miss Falk in early life resided in this city.

DEATHS.

Miss Isabella Celia Morgan, a former resident of this city, died yesterday morning in Portsmouth, N. H. She was a sister of Mrs. Dr. Sullivan Ward, and formerly taught school here. Previous to her death she conducted a young ladies' boarding school.

McManmon, florist, Prescott & Merr'k sts

Rev. Fr. Garin Knew Him.

Archbishop Tache, who died in Canada Thursday, was well known throughout the United States and Canada. In 1856 he, accompanied by Rev. A. M. Garin, O. M. I., who acted in the capacity of vicar-general, visited France, and for three months preached on the missions among the Indians. These sermons were delivered under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. On this occasion Fr. Garin visited his family. His father and a sister were then living. The only relative now alive is a niece, who is a nun in France.

Sugar Still Down.

23 pounds of the best granulated sugar for $1. Delivered free to all purchasers. Dickson Bros., Tea store, 68 Merrimack street.

THE ONLY BOOK STORE IN LOWELL IS

L:A:W:L:E:R'S.

Immediate attention given to special orders.
Boston prices on every book.
Telephone, 373-4.

79 MERRIMACK AND 15 JOHN STREETS.

"THE FRANKLIN BOOK STORE."

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 20. LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1894. 8 PAGES ONE CENT.

Second Edition

5 O'CLOCK

☞ THE SUN is the only paper in Lowell receiving The Associated Press, cable and telegraphic despatches. Most of the news items in this issue can be found in the other local papers tomorrow, if you are willing to wait till then.

EMIL C. KNAPPE

WAIVED EXAMINATION BEFORE THE COURT TODAY.

Advised by Counsel to Keep His Mouth Shut and Plead Not Guilty.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

BOSTON, June 23.—Emil C. Knappe, the defaulter of the Chicopee National bank to the extent of $49,000 was brought before U. S. Commissioner Fiske today. O. M. Galvin, his lawyer, waived examination until June 30 and the government consented. By advice Knappe pleaded not guilty and was sent to Charles street jail under $20,000 bonds. He was told to keep his mouth shut when reporters were around.

Head Nearly Cut Off.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

FALL RIVER, June 23.—George Haywood, a rigger, employed by R. T. Barker, was instantly killed and nearly decapitated while unshipping a fly wheel in the Durfee mills.

A Fatal Strike.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

NEWPORT, July 23.—The steamer Plymouth is still on the rocks and it is feared that she will be lost.

Chemical Works Burned.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 23.—The Mt. Alton chemical works were burned today; loss $60,000.

THE SIRLOIN CLUB.

Its First Meeting Was Held Today—An Outgrowth of the Greenhalge Campaign.

The first meeting for the season of the Sirloin club was held today at Young's, Boston. The Sirloin club is one of the latest additions to the list of clubs of Boston, but yet it is not so very young.

It is in reality an outgrowth of the Greenhalge campaign. The friends and promoters of the Greenhalge movement naturally were thrown much together and quite frequently lunched together, entirely informally. The habit became fixed of having, as the piece de resistance, excellent sirloin steaks. Indeed one of the members has been heard to remark that he ate more sirloin steak during the Greenhalge campaign than in all his previous life.

When hard work was succeeded by rest, and victory perched upon the Greenhalge banner, it was natural that these friends, thus thrown together should desire to continue the personal friendships thus formed. This desire led to the formation of the Sirloin club of which ex-Gov. Brackett is the president.

This is the story of the formation of the club. It has no especial political significance, that is it was formed for the purpose of promoting no political end. It has no political plans for the future. As is natural, every member is a republican of the first water, and of course no one but a republican would be admitted to membership even if such an unlikely thing should happen that one of another political faith should apply for membership.

Occasionally the club has a meeting, usually at Young's and sirloin steaks are always the chief dish. Some day it may be the Sirloin Club will be heard from.

A BAD PRECEDENT

Established by Making Loopholes in a Law Which Had Been in Existence Twelve Years.

Representative Foss is a good man, a "good fellow," and will probably make a good license commissioner for the city of Lowell, says the Post. But for all this it was bad policy and a bad precedent for the house to set aside a law of the commonwealth in order to enable him to take that office.

The statute in question has been in existence for twelve years. There has never before been any attempt or any disposition to evade it. Legislators who have taken part in the creation of an office have been content to know that they created it for somebody else, not for themselves.

Now this opera bouffe legislature say, in effect, that the law which applies to other legislatures should not apply to the one this year.

Just as the Bell Telephone company is willing that all other telephone companies shall be forbidden to water their capital stock, provided it can pour $30,000,000 of water into its own pot; so this legislature would enforce a careful observance of propriety everywhere but within its own membership.

Some day more offices will be created, and perhaps more legislators will want to share in the profits of their own work. They may not be as good men as Rep. Foss. Then will the silly precedent set by this legislature come up to make things awkward all around.

The Hottest Day.

This was the hottest day of the season in Boston.

James F. O'Donnell,

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER,

Always on Time.

Market Steret, Corner of Worthen

Teacher of Music.

Miss Ethel O'Heir is now forming classes for Piano and Organ. For further particulars call at

COR. LANE AND HORN STS. (No. 68.)

N. B.—Would accept position as organist at reasonable terms.

LOOKING FOR DIPLOMAS.

RESULT OF "EXAMS" WILL TELL THE IMPORTANT STORY.

List of Graduates in Three of the Grammar Schools—Notes About the Other Schools and the Graduating Exercises.

The closing exercises of the Green school will be held next Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. A class exercise in physical culture will be conducted by Miss Annie Cilley, of the Emerson school of oratory, Boston, who has had charge of this important branch of work in the Green school for the past year. The members of the graduating class will also present Shakespeare's comedy of "The Merchant of Venice," a play which has been made a subject of study by them for several months. The graduates will be from the following list:

Grace Gertrude Campbell, Annie Matilda Archibald, Laura May Beaulieu, Kate Wilson Snow, Mary Edith McNeil, Grace Maude Boynton, Annie Augusta Quigley, Elizabeth Rachael Doran, Lizzie Eola Jewett, Margaret Louise Harrington, Gertrude Mabel Hatch, Mary Frances Brown, Daisy Blanche Blood, Mae Folger Stevens, Annie Louise Rourke, May Pearl Day; Ethel Leua Chadbourne, Ethel Alice Morse, Josephine Madeline Hennessy, Alice Anne Marie Dozois, Helen Damon Swain, Edith Ormerod, Edith Mabel Bruce, Mollie Garfield Hood, Edgar Frank Cilley, Arthur Winfield McLean, Frank Nathaniel Stimson, Daniel Joseph Harrington, Arthur Leon Kelly, Harry Allison Ames, Arthur Frank Butler, Claude Forrest Coburn, Herbert Dallas Bixby, Edward Spooner Swift, Albert Joseph Blazon, Roy Wellington Greenleaf, Arthur Lincoln Baldwin, Herbert Henry Walley, Gilbert Addison Jones, Selby Mignault.

Pawtucket School.

The closing exercises of the Pawtucket school will be held next Tuesday afternoon, when the following pupils will be graduated:

Margaret Woodburn Hall, Minnie Agnes Teague, Hattie Lucy Ayer, Gabrielle Mary Bourbonniere, Annie Lizotte Webster, Bertha Mary Hazard, Annie Louise Silcox, Alice Bertha Coburn, Annie Louise Hall, Ethel Clayton Ranger, Harold Abbott Varnum, John Joseph Halloran, Elmer Warren Clough, Victor Macomber Cutter.

The Colburn School.

The graduation exercises at this school will occur on Wednesday morning and for the occasion a very elaborate program has been arranged. The graduates will be as follows:

George R. Barris, William F. Brennan, Thomas E. Carr, Jeremiah T. Connors, John J. Curry, Arthur P. Hinchey, George L. Hunt, Ralph A. Lewis, John W. Maguire, John S. Mahoney, Joseph H. McGlinchey, Robert Morris, Francis J. Murphy, Dennis F. O'Neal, John J. O'Rourke, Robert R. Sleeper, Cornelius J. Sullivan, Mary E. Clogston, Katherine A. Halloran, Lillian P. Leith, Anna S. Madigan, Etta A. Morris, Lucy A. Nain, Jesie B. Sargent, Hannah E. Sweeney, Lottie E. Tilson.

Other School Notes.

The class ode to be sung at the graduating exercises of the high school, next Wednesday evening, was written by Miss Susie Burbank, daughter of C. W. Burbank of the Edson school.

The "exams" in all the schools closed yesterday.

The graduation exercises at the Notre Dame academy will be on Monday morning.

LOCAL NOTES.

Miss Elizabeth Farrington has gone to Chicago.

Tonight is midsummer's eve, and tomorrow will be midsummer day.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stanley left last evening on a brief trip to New York.

Mr. Thomas Talbot is one of the marshals at the Harvard commencement.

Dr. W. T. Carolin and Mr. Wm. Fox sailed for Havre on La Touraine, today.

George Newcombe, the engineer, was prostrated by the heat and over exertion while cycling last night.

Miss Sarah Nieman, niece of Mrs. J. C. Irish of Nesmith street, has returned to her home in Nebraska.

Mr. Jeremiah Mack will start next Tuesday for New York, where he will engage in a more lucrative business.

Zotique Parent, while moving furniture Wednesday, was struck in the head by a falling sofa and received a scalp wound.

James T. Smith of this city and Capt. D. F. Dolan of Lawrence, were chosen auditors of the Law and Order league in Boston yesterday.

A man was knocked down and run over by a democrat wagon in front of Cluin's store, this morning. He was attempting to get into the team.

The work of the Moody school kindergarten will be exhibited on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Parents and all interested are invited.

Revs. David J. Murphy and George A. Costello, Messrs. John J. McHugh and Joseph H. Riordan have returned from St. John's seminary, Brighton, for the summer vacation.

The kick made by the Master Builders' association has borne fruit. A set of plans for the new court house were received by express this morning, and the time for closing the bids has been extended until Tuesday next in order to give the Lowell contractors a chance to figure on them.

The annual examination of candidates for admission to the high school will be held on Friday, June 29th, at the high school building, beginning at 8.30 o'clock a. m. Applicants for positions of teachers in the high school or as master of a grammar school will be examined at the same time and place.

A man supposed to be a tramp was arrested today on suspicion of larceny of some clothing which it is thought he took from the barn of H. C. Church on Fletcher street. At the police station he gave the name of Neil McCuish and said Boston was his home. The capture was made by Henry Flood who was attracted to the barn by the man's suspicious actions.

Among the candidates mentioned for the councilmanic nomination for Ward Six, on the democratic ticket, appears the name of Dennis A. Donohoe. Mr. Donohoe is a well known resident of the ward and has many friends who will endeavor to carry off the prize for him. He is a member of several organizations and would make an excellent representative for the ward.

The new men just mustered into the Welch Guards are: Harry R. Brown Roger Barrington, Newall E. Brown, James Blakely, Frank W. Breault, John Bagley, Chas. W. Brown, Harry L. Carter, Howard Caldwell, Geo. N. Carter, Winfield Cross, Clarence L. Davis, George Douglas, Fred E. Esterbrook, George E. Everett, Theron A. Holt, Michael Pierce, Thomas Livingston, Robert Leatham, Charles E. Lang, Thomas McHale, William Marley, Patrick H. Meehan, Edward J. McLaughlin, Joseph McShane, Thomas McShane, John M. Mackenzie, John C. Northrop, John R. Porter, Martin O. E. Pihl, Thomas W. Pickup, John H. Somers, Charles Wilson, Charles H. Whitney, John Welch and Michael Connor.

Bath House In Commission.

The bath-house-by-the-sewer was placed in the Merrimack above Aiken street bridge this morning. As the building was occupied by tramps since last year it was necessary to make considerable repairs.

ON BUILDING ROADS.

COM'R McCLINTOCK SPEAKS AT CITY HALL.

Gives Some Interesting Notes of His Experience in Lowell and His Opinion of the City Streets.

Many people will remember the recent visit of the state highway commissioners to this city, June 11, when they were met by the mayor, the committee on sewers and the committee on streets, and escorted through the city.

Afterwards dinner was enjoyed at the Merrimack house, and it was here that State Commissioner McClintock delivered an informal address on street matters.

He made several bold statements which no doubt caused much surprise at the time, to those who were seated about the table.

Were Mr. McClintock's suggestions carried out, the city would have for superintendent of streets a practical engineer.

There would be many more changes made in the conduct of affairs connected with the street department, as may be seen by reading the following extract of his address:

He suggested a change in the present method of employing help which places in the hands of the aldermen and councilmen the right to direct to the superintendent whom he shall employ on the streets. In other words as the work is managed today the men are employed more for the sake of getting votes than for the work that can be got out of them.

This is not the case in Lowell only, but in every city in the commonwealth, and just so long as this system is carried on, just so long shall we get the least amount of work out of the men.

The superintendent should be allowed to employ as many men as are needed and no more, and employ the best men that can be procured. That would relieve the aldermen and councilmen from a large amount of wire pulling with men seeking work and put the superintendent on a higher plane. The men would understand that he is the employer and they would cease to bother the members of your city council. He would have the selection of the men but would not be obliged to employ any more than he needed.

The speaker advised that the city council should lay out work on hand, early in the year, and lay out no more than can be accomplished within the appropriation. According to the speaker, we have in Lowell, very poor rock for road building. In touching upon some of the streets of the city, the speaker claimed that Andover street is found to be in good condition though it is built of a poor quality of rock.

This is because the distribution of traffic over a very large width has produced very little wear, and in addition to that it has the benefit of judicious watering. Too much watering is bad but the interest on the cost of repairing will pay the cost of proper watering. It costs from three to six times more to keep in repair a street with a car track in it, than any other street. In the maintenance of such a street, there are only two methods to pursue —one is to pave, and the other is to use the very best material to be found, and the countenance of systematic repair.

The cheapest thing to do is to pave a street.

If you lay a macadam road you cannot afford to use anything but the best material and you must throw out of consideration whether the stone is broken here or imported to this city. There is no doubt in my mind that you can buy the stone from Salem, or anywhere where they break trap rock, cheaper, delivered and put down anywhere in your city, than you can break it and put it down yourself. The only question is whether you are compelled to pay the money to your own voters and get poor work, or pay it elsewhere and get good roads."

In answer to a question by the mayor, the speaker said that a "macadamized road should be scraped and swept, the same as a paved street, but more care should be used. The danger is in sweeping too close. Anything that could be swept off should not be allowed to remain on."

Councilman Kittredge asked a question, and in response the speaker said: "the stone we have could be used as a foundation with trap rock as top dressing, except on narrow streets where the travel is heavy. Then he would advise that a trap rock be used way through. In many streets a trap rock surface would be sufficient. Salem rock cost him $1.30 delivered Chicopee."

Supt. Crowley remarked: "That is cheaper than I can buy it."

CORRIGAN FOR CARDINAL.

Latest News From Rome Concerning the American Archbishops.

Associated Press to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—The correspondent of the Chronicle at Rome, in a dispatch denying that Archbishop Ireland is to be made cardinal, says it is more probable that Archbishop Corrigan would take precedence over Archbishop Ireland.

Oil Works Burned.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

SOMERVILLE, June 23.—The Walker oil works took fire this noon and were destroyed; loss $15,000.

Ex-Councilman George H. Marston has presented his native town of Sandwich, N. H., with a bronze memorial tablet for the new town hall, on which are the names of the heroes of the town who fell in the civil war.

Cecil Page, aged 20 years, died this morning at 410 Westford street after a lingering illness. He was the son of Police Officer Alonzo J. Page, and a graduate of the High school and a recent pupil of Tufts College. While captain of the High school football team he injured himself quite badly while participating in a game, and at Tufts he was twice injured, which it seems resulted disastrously to his health, as he was thrown into a decline and has been confined to his home since April last.

Will the Senate Pass It?

The senate has yet to consider the bill which will allow Mr. Foss to become a license commissioner.

All the latest designs in fine pleasure vehicles.

Our Business Wagons are specially constructed to withstand the wear of pavements and car tracks.

We can save you money. Get our prices and look over our assortment before you purchase elsewhere.

FAY BROS. & HOSFORD.

A. VIGOROUS YOUNGSTER.

COURT GEN. BUTLER OBSERVED ITS FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

It Exhibited Energy and Patriotism Enough to Do Credit to a Veteran Court —Many Happy Toasts Responded to.

Court Gen. Butler, A. O. F. of A., the youngest court of Foresters in the city, showed to its many friends, last evening, that it is a growing youngster, with excellent prospects, which will surely be turned to advantage.

Associate hall was the scene of the first anniversary banquet and ball, and nothing was left undone to make the occasion a most auspicious one.

Potted plants and flowers added to the appearance of the stage, and a large banner bearing a portrait of the late General Butler, was tastefully arranged back of the platform. This was the work of Mrs. W. J. Johnson.

At 9 o'clock the company sat down to enjoy the spread, and after justice had been done it, Chairman Pearson called to order and introduced as toastmaster William F. Courtney, Esq. Mr. Courtney was at his best, and spoke of his pride in his membership in the order. He referred to the growth of the court, and related the incidents connected with his own initiation.

He then called upon Michael H. McCue, who in response to the toast "Our First Anniversary," uttered words of praise of the new court, and told how proud the members are to have their court named after the dead general.

Miss Alice McCue gave a piano solo and Grand Chief Ranger Lawrence J. Smith was greeted with loud applause as he arose to speak for the "A. O. F. of A." His remarks were patriotic throughout. There is no room for bigots in the order. It is the endeavor of the A. O. F. to make good American citizens. The speaker eulogized the memory of General Butler, and in conclusion, quoted from a patriotic tribute to the American flag and asserted that it is the aim of Forestry to have it composed of every nation's best.

Wm. B. Ready rendered a vocal selection and was compelled to respond to an encore.

To Postmaster Pearson was assigned the honor of responding to the toast, "Court General Butler," and he spoke in a happy vein, claiming that the court had become a sort of a mutual admiration society. He spoke of the good feeling existing among the members, and spoke of the orators connected with the court.

Edward F. Slattery favored the company with several humorous readings. Then Mayor Pickman was asked to respond to the toast the "City of Lowell." He opened by telling of the warm feeling of friendship existing between Mr. Courtney and himself, who have already crossed swords in the courts and in the political arena. He complimented Grand Chief Ranger Smith, and said:

"I have no fear of men from foreign climes if they bring with them thrift and training and principle. The danger to the country is from atheism and false socialism."

Here the mayor alluded to the great gathering of all nations and creeds at Chicago, having only the principle of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men. In conclusion he eulogized the order as a citizen and expressed his pleasure in being present to pay a tribute to it.

Miss Mary A. Miller delighted the audience with her sweet singing and a letter of regret was read from Col. C. A. R. Dimon.

Assistant Assessor Avilla Bourbonniere spoke for "Our French Brothers," and referred to the interest the French people take in Forestry matters. He spoke in high terms of the work of the order and assured those present that the French people would never lose their interest in the order.

John F. Murphy responded to the toast "Kindred Associations;" and the "Ladies" found an able defender in Mr. Ed. F. Slattery.

There were vocal selections by Andrew F. Burns and Sub. Chief Ranger John Nicholson, and recitations by Miss Gertie Coleman.

This concluded the exercises connected with the banquet and dancing was in order.

The floor director was Chief Manager C. F. Peppard, assisted by Joseph Delorme, and the following aids: Andrew Burns, A. J. Hammill, E. Pineault, W. H. Wilder, Jas. Desmerais, Patrick Cogger, D. J. Cooney, D. J. Clark, T. F. Mulcahey, Harry Timmons, John Nicholson, W. F. Murray.

The arrangements were in charge of the following committee. General manager, Gardner W. Pearson, P. C. R.; assistant, John J. Watson, P. C. R.; anniversary committee, Patrick S. Peppard, John A. Gately, Dr. A. E. Gillard, Andrew F. Burns, John S. Kearney, John J. Watson. Reception committee, Dennis O'Brien, M. F. Connelly, J. A. Gately, Dr. Gillard, M. H. McCue, James O'Sullivan, Fred Sanborn, C. W. Mayotte, D. J. Devine, Thos. E. Lennon, T. F. Lennon, D. G. Skillings, Frank Fox, J. J. Dolan, J. Henry Collins.

Have You Heard of It?

It is the talk of the city; the great clearance sale of trunks, bags, grips, valises, extension cases, shawl straps, in fact every thing that is needed for traveling at slaughter sale prices. It makes no difference to you what it costs to make these goods; you can get a big bargain in any article that you purchase; the goods are the best that can be made and they must be all sold within the next ten days and the first to come will get the best bargain. This is no "bluff" sale; the building is to be remodeled and these goods have got to be removed, and they will remove them to any part of the city. Remember the place, 70 and 72 Middlesex street, old wooden building, P. F. Devine, prop.

Given a Grand Send-Off.

Representative Daniel J. Murphy sailed for Europe. He was given a royal send-off at the Merrimack street depot by Lowell representatives to the General court and hundreds of his friends.

In Boston he was met by a party of legislators who wished him "bon voyage." He will spend several months abroad.

Three Candidates Recommended.

Postmaster Pearson has recommended John F. Breen, Geo. S. Howard and John J. Garrahan, for positions as carriers from the civil service list.

Mr. Breen is a well known compositor, Mr. Howard a lieutenant in the Putnam Guards and Mr. Garrahan was a school janitor.

Marriage Intentions.

The following intentions were recorded at the city clerk's office to day:

Charles W. Mayotte 30, to Lillian K. Hebert 22.
Robert V. Saunders 26, to Nettie M. Lake 21.

DR. KELLEY, SURGEON DENTIST. 161 CENTRAL ST.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Halliday's Career of Crime Will End in an Electric Chair.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., June 23.—Mrs. Halliday, who was found guilty of murder, was yesterday sentenced to death in the electric chair during the week beginning Aug. 6.

Mrs. Halliday's maiden name was McNally. She was born in the county Antrim, Ireland, 80 years ago, and came to this country with her parents in 1867.

Fifteen years ago she married Charles Hopkins. Upon the death of Hopkins about two years after their marriage, she married Artemus Brewer, a veteran and a pensioner, who died within a year.

Her next venture was Hiram Parkinson, who deserted her within a year. She then married (Parkinson being still alive) George Smith, a veteran and a comrade of her second husband, Brewer. In a few months she tried to kill Smith by giving him a cup of poisoned tea. Failing in her design, she fled to Bellows Falls, Vt.

Here she fell in with and married Charles Playstell, the only one of her husbands who could be called young. She was next heard of in Philadelphia in the winter of 1888. She started a little shop, which, after having insured it, she burned, together with the houses of her two neighbors. For this crime she served two years in the Eastern penitentiary.

Her next appearance was in Newburg, where she met and married Paul Halliday, a farmer, living at Burlingham, about 20 miles from Newburg. She soon eloped with a neighbor. In Newburg her companion deserted her, and she was arrested. Her counsel entered a plea of insanity, and she was sent to an asylum. She soon induced her husband to secure her release.

Shortly after her return from the asylum, the Halliday house was burned, and an idiotic son of Halliday perished. In August, 1893, Paul Halliday disappeared. The woman said he had gone away; but the neighbors, one day when she was away from home, made a search of the premises.

They did not then find Halliday, but in the barn, covered up with hay, were the bodies of two women, which were afterward found to be those of Margaret and Sarah McQuillan, the wife and daughter of Thomas McQuillan, of Newburg. A few days afterward the body of Paul Halliday was discovered under the floor of the house.

Mrs. Halliday was placed in the county jail. For a long time after her arrival she refused to eat, and it became necessary for the jail official to force liquid food through her nostrils.

In November she tried to strangle the sheriff's wife. A few days later she tried to set fire to her bed clothes. In December she tried to hang herself with the binding torn from the bottom of her dress. On December 16 she came near finishing herself by gashing her throat and arms in a terrible manner with glass, broken from her cell window. For the last three months it was necessary to keep her chained to the floor.

Twenty Thousand In Line.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The 17th annual meeting of the Saengerfest society of the United States commenced last night with a grand parade, 20,000 men being in line. The Singing society of Waterbury, Conn., attracted unusual attention.

A Gloomy Outlook.

MANAGUA, June 23.—The situation in Nicaragua is gloomy. General Ortez, minister of war and vice-president, has withdrawn his support from the Zelaya government. A ministerial crisis is imminent.

Knifed His Tormenter.

BOSTON, June 23.—Michaely Damico, a Greek, is charged with stabbing Patrick J. Griffin in the abdomen with a dirk-knife. Damico is a fruit peddler, and Griffin, it is said, had been teasing the man.

Accident Benefit Increased.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—At the national convention of travelling men the accident benefit was increased from $4000 to $5000, and the $100 national death benefit was abolished.

Persistent Warfare.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The department of justice is fighting the Newmarket poolroom, the only one running here. Its proprietors are under bonds for trial, and the rooms will be raided every day.

MARY KANE SAID

That She Was the Worst of Her Crowd But Honorable in Serving Out Her Full Sentence.

Last night was just a trifle cooler and sleeping was possible, thus the number of drunken rows was small, and only six drunks were landed.

Three were released, having never bothered the court before.

Mary Kane was in for the third time. She got out of jail not long ago and since then has been drinking considerably.

Officer Dennett arrested her, and to him she said: "Don't you smile, you gave me a six months soak before, but you can't do it again. I am the worst one of my crowd, but I am honorable; I served my full time before and I could have got out if I wanted to, Mr. Nolan would have got me out."

Mary was sent to jail for six months and on hearing the sentence said "Oh! I don't care if I got seven years." Officer Dennett offered to escort her to a cell and she yelled out, "I wouldn't go down stairs with him," but after a short tussle with Officer Bumps she changed her mind.

Owen F. Riley claimed that he was not drunk, but was merely fighting with his wife. The officer said he was fighting drunk and was fighting with his wife about one o'clock in the morning. He was given four months in the workhouse.

John Rowland, the man who, with his wife, held a drunken carousal in Daly's block a few nights ago, was this morning sentenced to jail for three months. He appealed. His wife was placed on probation.

The case of Frank Dennis for fraudulent conveyance was continued one month, as Frank is out of town.

Hot Weather for Fires.

The alarm from box 83 this noon was occasioned by a burning roof on the home of Frank Hoyt, situated at the corner of Puffer and H streets. The damage was slight.

A burning ash barrel in the rear of a house owned by Thomas F. Garvey on Decature avenue occasioned an alarm from box 152 at 1.25 this afternoon. The damage was insignificant.

Meeting Called.

There will be a meeting of the Irish National Federation at 3 o'clock in Hibernian hall tomorrow afternoon. The delegates who attended the recent convention are requested to be present.

Sugar is Higher

but we still continue to give 28 pounds for $1.00 to those purchasing tea or coffee at the store. The U. S. Tea Co., corner Central and Prescott streets.

LATEST

BRUTAL OUTRAGE

Gen. Tarsney of Colorado Tarred and Feathered.

MALTREATED IN BRUTAL FASHION BY VILLAINS.

Outcome of the Cripple Creek Troubles.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 23.—Probably the most glaring outrage connected with the recent trouble at Cripple Creek was committed shortly after midnight.

Adjutant General Tarsney of the Colorado State National Guard, who was stopping at the Alamo hotel, was called from his room and informed that some one at Cripple Creek wished to speak to him over the telephone.

When Gen. Tarsney appeared behind the clerk's desk to answer the alleged call he was suddenly confronted by a masked man armed with two revolvers, who requested him to accompany him.

The hotel clerk in the mean time had been placed under guard of one of the kidnappers.

Tarsney immediately called for help and was as quickly clubbed into submission with a revolver, and almost instantly several more of the kidnappers appeared and carried him to the sidewalk, where two closed carriages under guard were in waiting.

The embarkation was the work of only a moment, and then ensued a wild ride east to Austin Bluffs at the city limits. On each of the driver's boxes sat one of the mob with a drawn revolver, who saw that the hack drivers promptly obeyed orders.

Arriving at the open prarie, Austin Bluffs, Gen. Tarsney was removed from the carriage and stripped nude, and a coat of tar and feathers quickly administered.

The ringleader of the kidnappers had previously given orders that Tarsney was not to be abused. This seems to have been obeyed after the general was subdued by clubbing at the hotel. After tar and feathering Gen. Tarsney the mob warned him against returning to the Springs.

While the mob was at the hotel Policeman Agard heard the calls for assistance, and while on the way to render aid was stopped by another member of the tarring party, and compelled, at the point of the revolver to halt until the balance of the mob had secured their man.

In less than 10 minutes after the hacks had departed three mounted police started in hot pursuit of the abductors. One of these officers who struck the right trail and came up with the mob also had the pleasure of looking down the muzzle of a gun and ordered to surrender. This he did, and was an involuntary witness of the dastardly outrage.

Gov. Waite has offered a reward of $1000 for the arrest and conviction of any one who took part in the outrage. He left at 11 o'clock and will make a personal search for Gen. Tarsney.

COLD SPRINGS, 12 m.—All the hack drivers were placed under arrest and then released on their own recognizance. Tremblay, the hack driver, says he was compelled to drive the party at the point of the revolver. He said the men wanted to kill Tarsney but the leaders protected him.

UP GO WAGES.

Great Rejoicing Over Good News Out in Ohio.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

MASSILLON, O., June 23.—The wages of every employe of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, from car wiper to president, were raised 33 1-3 per cent. yesterday by order of General Manager Blair.

The company made a cut of 33 1-3 per cent. April 27, owing to the miners' strike and a falling off of revenues of $370,000 per month.

The promise was made that wages should be restored when the strike was declared off, and Mr. Blair was as good as his word.

Middlesex to Shut Down.

It is given out that the Middlesex mills will run full time after this week until July 21st, and then the whole establishment will be closed for an indefinite period.

Sunday Out at Lakeview.

At the cool and airy Lakeview theater tomorrow afternoon and evening concerts will be given by the Vaudeville company which has delighted large audiences during the past week. The entertainment will include selections by Hugh and Clifford, the society sketch artists; St. Leon and McCusick, character sketch artists; Marie Warren, the songstress; Bert Hale, comedian; Alice Barnes, versatile comedienne; Swinburn and Howard, vocalists; Nelsinia, shadowist; and by special permission of B. F. Keith of the Gayety of Boston, Mr. Frank Watson, the famous pianist will render operatic selections.

Books For Vacation Free.

Monday morning J. V. Keyes & Co., will commence giving a book to every purchaser of goods, and an extra book for every dollar purchase.

We shall continue to sell our 75, 87½ and $1 black and colored dress goods for 53 cents per yard. Our wash goods nearly half price, and our sun umbrellas at prices that will astonish you.

J. V. KEYES & Co.

P. S.—Come early in the week while the best authors remain. These books have been sold at 25 and 50 cents each.

Hot weather clothes for boys large and small.

Washable Suits for little fellows, 4 years to 10, in Zouave, Sailor and Naval Outfits, $1 to $5.

Special patterns of Scotch Cheviot, French Percale and Madras Cloth Star Shirt Waists, laundered, 50c. to $1.

Star Waists with deep Sailor Collars, for small boys. Ties to match.

The Star Blouses, in Cheviots, Zephyrs and Flannels.

PUTNAM & SON,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,

Central Street, Cor. Warren.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of James H. Moriarty took place this afternoon from his late home 34 Lakeview avenue and was very largely attended. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery where services were conducted by Rev. Fr. Gilday.

A high mass of requiem was offered up at St. Patrick's Church this morning for the repose of the soul of Patrick Degnan. Rev. Fr. Leonard was the celebrant, and the choir under the direction of E. F. Faulkner rendered the plain Gregorian chant. Interment was in the Catholic Cemetery.

The funeral of David M. Collins occurred at 2.30 this afternoon from his late home on Dutton street, and was very largely attended. Services were conducted at the house by Rev. R. A. Greene. The Odd Fellows, Free Masons and Knights of Pythias attended in a body, and a delegation was present from the Lowell Veteran Firemen's Association. The funeral arrangements were in charge of Charles W. Brigham.

The floral offerings were beautiful. The employes of the deceased in the Merrimack Mills sent a broken column of mammoth proportions with the inscription in blue immortelles, "Our Overseer at Rest—1829-1894." There was also a roll of honor inscribed "In God's Care." Both of these beautiful offerings were from former employes of the deceased in the Merrimack Mills. Agent Ludlam sent a massive wreath; the Lowell Veteran Firemen's association a firemen's hat; and Pentucket lodge, F. A. M., a square and compass. The bearers were James Watson, Deacon Israel Clark and four members of Odd Fellows. At the grave in the Lowell cemetery, the ritualistic services of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias were performed.

PERSONAL.

The marriage of Mr. Robert V. Saunders, the popular Ward One resident, to Miss Nettie Lake will take place at St. Patrick's parochial residence, Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mooney will sail from New York on Tuesday for a pleasure trip through England, Ireland and Scotland. They will be gone two months.

Dr. J. F. Mulcahey, Eugene P. McOsker and Charles Donohoe contemplate making a trip to the old country. Gene will try to get the agency for a stock of real English walking shoes; the doctor will take a post graduate course at St. Thomas' hospital, London, and Mr. Donohoe will get a few secrets on brewing ale to excel that of Jones' of Portsmouth.

Dr. John F. Lennon of Providence, R. I., has been appointed on the state board of registration in dentistry for the third time.

The many friends of Miss Ethel K. Falk, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of C. B. Falk, will be surprised in knowing she has entered the convent of the Sacred Heart of Chicago intending to take the veil. Miss Falk in early life resided in this city.

DEATHS.

Miss Isabella Celia Morgan, a former resident of this city, died yesterday morning in Portsmouth, N. H. She was a sister of Mrs. Dr. Sullivan Ward, and formerly taught school here. Previous to her death she conducted a young ladies' boarding school.

McMannon, florist, Prescott & Merr'k sts

Rev. Fr. Garin Knew Him.

Archbishop Tache, who died in Canada Thursday, was well known throughout the United States and Canada. In 1850 he, accompanied by Rev. A. M. Garin, O. M. I., who acted in the capacity of vicar-general, visited France, and for three months preached on the missions among the Indians. These sermons were delivered under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. On this occasion Fr. Garin visited his family. His father and a sister were then living. The only relative now alive is a niece, who is a nun in France.

Sugar Still Down.

28 pounds of the best granulated sugar for $1. Delivered free to all purchasers. Dickson Bros., Tea store, 66 Merrimack street.

THE ONLY BOOK STORE IN LOWELL IS

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Immediate attention given to special orders.
Boston prices on every book.
Telephone, 373-4.

79 MERRIMACK AND 15 JOHN STREETS.

"THE FRANKLIN BOOK STORE."

A SERMON ON STRIKES.

Buchanan Has a Turn at a "Professional Agitator."

A Chicago Clergyman Who Needs a Pamphlet on Political Economy and a United States History—Right Hand of Fellowship Extended by Railway Convention.

There are so many preachers, professors and editors ready to seize every opportunity to denounce the strike that I feel about once in so often like saying something in its defense. It has occurred to me that we have again to thank the slandered and abused strike for arousing the people to a realization that something is wrong with our industrial affairs. Ex-Governor Beaver said in a speech before the Republican state convention of Pennsylvania a short time ago that all other questions pale into insignificance before the industrial question in this country at present; that it is labor and not tariff we have to deal with. Public speakers and writers, barring the chumps and the scoundrels who are subsidized, are saying practically the same thing. Why this awakening to the realization of a great truth? Strikes. Ask one of these gentlemen why he thinks something is wrong, and the first thing he will say will be, "Why, just look at the strikes all over the country."

While some are yet so much in the dark as to believe the strikes are the whole of the wrong, those who think know that strikes are the effects and not the causes, and those who do think, to that extent at least, are becoming very numerous. When that truth once gets into a man's brain, it stays there. So you can see that strikes serve a grand purpose which is not generally placed to their credit. They make the people think. I want to say right here that some of the preachers who have been lately talking about strikes didn't think long enough before expressing themselves. If it wasn't a painful sight to see such bunglers occupying exalted places, one could laugh at some of the idiotic breaks made by gentlemen who write D. D. after their names. I have read a score or so of this class recently, but will call attention to one as a fair sample.

Rev. Frank M. Bristol of a Chicago Methodist church preached a sermon on "Strikes" three or four weeks ago. Here is the way he started out:

Labor has a universal sway, a heavenly origin and a glorious history. Through every realm of life in every age and world labor moves on an angel shod with strength, robed with beauty, crowned with light. In his footsteps and beneath his spreading, shining wings springs up every blessing, every good. Labor finds a friend in our free institutions, and it knows that the flag above is an emblem of its emancipation from the abuses of tyranny and a pledge of its dignity and honor. Capital is another angelic minister of beneficence, coworker with labor in civilizing the world. It is a crime against civilization, against humanity, for selfish men to create hostility between the great forces. Each is dependent on the other; each must furnish the conditions for the other's beneficent operation. They must remain in harmonious relations the one to the other, or human progress ceases and the ills of life begin to multiply.

How's that for fireworks? It's dollars to doughnuts that when a fellow opens up in that style he doesn't know much about the facts in the case or has a knife up his sleeve. Rev. Bristol did the going "up like a rocket and down like a stick" act to perfection.

The gentleman may know all about labor moving around on angels with strong shoes on (the angels with the shoes) and all that sort of thing, but when it comes to strikes, although they were the subject of his sermon, he is, to draw it mildly, unreliable. Here's the stick after the powdered end exploded:

Talk about the poverty, hunger and ill paid condition of labor when it can afford to go on a million dollar strike, when it can afford to lie idle at an expense of from $10,000 to $50,000 a day! If there ever was a time when a strike could be justified, certainly this is not the time. When thousands are praying for work, when many capitalists are losing money by the employment of labor at any price and are willing to lose money rather than to make labor suffer hunger, it is no time for professional agitators to advocate strikes or for the laborers and citizens to throw down their tools and voluntarily quit work by the thousands. Strikes which compel laboring men to quit work are tyrannous. Associations which advocate and sanction any interference with the personal rights and liberties of our American workingman under the American flag are un-American, undemocratic, oppressive and law defying. As a rule strikes are a failure. They do not correct the evils complained of. They do not reach the matters of real wrongs, and the laborer is the greatest loser and sufferer in the end.

Talk about strikes being failures when they have called forth such eloquence and wisdom as we have here from the mouth of Rev. Frank M. Bristol. No, no! There probably was never a better strike for a raise of salary than that very sermon, and I hope it was a winner. "The laborer is worthy of his hire"—hirer in this case.

Passing by the display of ignorance and the "touching" reference to the kind hearted plutocrats who lose money rather than make labor suffer, let us see about the "American flag" sentiment in the reverend gentleman's remarks. Is it good Americanism to tamely submit to starvation at the dictation of brutal coal barons and lords of Pullman, who must have their princely dividends regardless of the business depression? It is observed that as the dull times increase the number of unemployed the barons become more hoggish and arrogant in their treatment of employees. Like the Rev. Bristol, the bosses think such a condition not suited for a strike, and they expect their underpaid slaves to accept a further cut without a murmur. Does the American flag stand for submission to oppression or for courage to oppose an oppressor? I don't know which Mr. Bristol needs most, a pamphlet on political economy or a history of the United States.

There is one other expression in the "sermon" of Mr. Bristol that I want to refer to before dismissing the subject. He couldn't feel satisfied with his task for his plutocratic employer without having a fling at the "professional agitator." This cowardly slur at the men who stand in the front and take the brunt of the battle in labor's interest is sufficiently brutal when it comes from the boss or his hireling editor. It is simply devilish when uttered by one who professes the divinity of Christ. "Professional agitators," forsooth, and what is Rev. Bristol but a "professional agitator," though it must be admitted that he has wandered far from the original vocation of his profession? I mean no disrespect to the clergy as a whole when I call attention to the fact that they are "professional agitators," for no man honors more than I the hundreds of good Christian men who from their pulpits are preaching the doctrine of the true Christ during these terrible times. And it must cause them great sorrow that their profession is used by some as a cloak to hide the emissaries of Mammon.

Two of the planks in the platform adopted at the recent New York convention of railway men are particularly noteworthy, coming as they do from men some of whom represented organizations which have hitherto held aloof from the greater part of the labor movement. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, through Grand Chief Arthur, has, in season and sometimes out of season, declared that it had no affiliation with labor unions, but was conducted on the principle of "mind our own business." The reports do not say that there was opposition to the platform adopted, and it is fair to presume that the two planks referred to, together with the rest of the document, had the support of the engineers and Mr. Arthur in the conference. It is true, the platform has to be submitted for the approval or rejection of the individual orders and brotherhoods, but it is nearly a sure thing that the rank and file will follow the leaders, especially in support of the two planks.

These are the two declarations which I consider of such importance:

We heartily indorse the idea of a thorough understanding between all labor organizations, reached by sending representatives to labor bodies and assemblies wherever convenient.

We recommend complete recognition of union labels and the exclusive use of goods bearing the same by all friends and members of organized labor.

The first paragraph means, or so it seems to me, that the local organizations of railway men are advised to send representatives to the trades assemblies of the localities in which they are located, and that the national brotherhoods and orders become identified with the national confederation of labor organizations, such as the American Federation of Labor. As I have said, this is a complete change of sentiment and policy for certain railway organizations. But I am not surprised at this broader and higher view, for it was evident from the utterances of railway men at the Philadelphia conference on April 28 and 29 that such a change was close at hand.

The indorsement of union labels is not only notice to the world of the brotherly feeling to be hereafter shown to trades organizations and evidence of a desire to establish close reciprocal relations, but is a recognition to some extent of the methods employed by the unions. Nothing can go further toward bringing the railway organizations and the other unions together than a conscientious and continuous demand by the former for the products of the latter. It would say to the world that there was unity of interests between the makers and the handlers of goods and that there was a determination to support the common good. The union label has not been the success it should have been because organized workers have been indifferent and careless, but if the railway men will take up the matter and demand the label, when the trade whose product is being purchased has one, a great force can be given to that powerful weapon of organized labor.

The prime object for which the convention of railway men was called was to adopt a platform covering the legislative demands of the railway organizations. The resolutions adopted covered this point thoroughly by setting forth the attitude of the employees' organizations toward the public and toward the corporations for which their members work. The convention asked for legislation which would afford greater security to life and limb in railway service and also laws protecting the railway employees' rights of citizenship. Judge Jenkins was condemned for issuing "un-American writs," and Judges Caldwell and Reiner were thanked "for giving labor organizations just and proper recognition in the courts." But I believe that the most important part of the work done by the convention was the adoption of that part of the platform which will help toward the unification of the labor movement. When unity is accomplished, there will be no trouble about legislation.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

Don't Walk Against the Wind.

In one of Oliver Wendell Holmes' books the doctor in the man comes to the front with a suggestion that we all might well profit from. It is in walking for pleasure or for the sake of exercise never to go against the wind. Walk with the prevailing current of air is his advice and then take a covered car back again.—New York World.

Easily Attained.

Moldy Mike—Dis yeer paper says ther secret of aristercratic appearance is the repose of manner.

Wearie William—Dat's me.—New York Weekly.

A Preliminary.

Visitor—I suppose your daughter is busily preparing for her wedding?

Mother—Yes, she is up in her room now destroying all her old letters.—Exchange.

LABORERS AND STATE.

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW OF CHANGES IN NEW ZEALAND.

From an Awful Depression to a Prosperous Condition In Three Years—Due to the Fact That the Workers Have Taken Hold and Made Laws For Themselves.

In a recent article John D. Connolly, United States consul at Auckland, gave some very interesting information regarding the influence of "labor legislation" and changes in the industrial system of New Zealand. After referring to the period of depression which followed the boom erected upon capital borrowed from England he says:

These unhappy conditions continued down to 1890 91. In 1890 the people showed their displeasure at the manner in which the affairs of the country had been conducted by defeating the government, which, with very slight changes, had ruled the country through the borrowing period and also through the era of unexampled depression. The power of labor was now felt for the first time in the history of New Zealand politics, owing to the abolition of plural voting and property qualification. The new parliament contained a considerable number of bona fide labor representatives. Indeed a large majority of the members then elected appeared to be anxious to support legislative measures calculated to promote the welfare of the masses generally as against the favored few, who had under the old system dominated the country.

Under the new parliament an era of land and labor legislation was inaugurated which, for boldness of conception, practical execution, broad and enlightened progressiveness has not been equaled by any country in modern times. I can briefly refer only to a few of the acts against unscrupulous promoters of worthless schemes and companies which inflicted irreparable loss, owing to the laxity of the law that enabled them to issue the most glittering prospectuses, to the serious detriment of the people. An act was passed called the "Promoters' and Directors' Liability Act, 1891," which made it an offense, punishable by both fine and imprisonment, for any person or persons to issue a false prospectus for the formation of any firm, company or corporation. This act made the directors and promoters of such undertakings collectively and individually liable to the shareholders, and this measure has effectually stopped the formation of these worthless institutions, which had hitherto flourished at the expense of the people.

An act designated the "Employers' Liability Act" was next passed, which afforded the most ample protection to labor, both as to wages and as to responsibility in case of injury, a protection not before enjoyed except in a limited and unsatisfactory manner.

The next act passed was one of the greatest importance to the working people of the colony—the "Factories Act, 1891." This was a much needed regulation, as many of the factories were insufficiently lighted and uncleanly kept, with no regard to the health or comfort of the workers. All this is now changed, the workrooms and factories being conducted under the direct supervision of an inspector appointed by the government, whose duty it is to see that the prescribed rules and regulations as set forth in the "Factories Act" are rigidly enforced.

No person under 18 years of age and no woman shall, except on half holidays, be employed continuously in any factory or workroom for more than 4½ hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal. No females or persons under 16 years of age are permitted to take their meals in any factory or workroom where they are engaged in any manufacturing process unless such building is of open construction, affording ample room, light and air. The enforcement of this provision is entirely in the discretion of the inspector. If, in his judgment, any factory or workroom does not comply with the prescribed regulations, he has the power to order a dining room to be provided for the employees. No person is allowed to employ in any factory any boy under the age of 16 years for more than 48 hours in any one week. Children are not permitted to work in either factories or workrooms. Persons under the age of 16 years are not allowed to work in factories, and in all cases the inspector of the district must be satisfied that the age of the applicant is 16 years or over, and even then the inspector may refuse to issue a certificate if in his judgment the applicant is physically unfit to engage in such occupation.

The following compulsory holidays are allowed with full pay: Christmas, New Year, Good Friday, Easter Monday, her majesty's birthday and every Saturday afternoon from 1 o'clock.

Many other labor measures have been passed during the past three years, but an extended notice of them would not perhaps be appropriate here. One of the most important measures which passed at the last session of parliament was the "Industrial Conciliation Bill." This act passed the lower house, but was so emasculated by the upper house that its friends in the lower house refused to agree to the changes made. Thus the bill was lost for the time being, but it is certain to be reintroduced at the next session of parliament and with a fair prospect of becoming law.

By this bill is was intended to prevent strikes by submitting all labor disputes to a board of arbitration, one of whose members was to be a judge of the supreme court. The submission of labor disputes to this board was compulsory, and the enforcement of its findings was equally compulsory under severe penalties. It was to the latter clause that the upper house took objection, contending that it would be impossible to compel the disputants to comply with the decision of the conciliation court, and also that the enforcement of such a law would be an infringement of the liberty of the subject. As to the merits of this convention I have of course nothing to say, but if the bill will accomplish even one-half what is claimed for it it is a pity it has not become a law.

The labor organizations are quite prepared to accept the bill as it passed the legislature, but the capitalists and employers pretty generally appear to be very antagonistic, preferring to continue as at present and take their chances of making terms with their employees or even run the risk of a strike, with all its evil consequences, rather than submit to conditions which they might deem injurious to their business and repugnant to their long established ideas. But nothing is more certain than that they will ultimately have to submit to the new order of things. They have fought every measure that has passed parliament during the last three years, both in the house and outside, when they considered their prerogatives were in any way infringed upon, but in nearly every instance they had to fall back beaten.

Through many of the laws that have been placed upon the statute books of New Zealand during the last few years have been characterized as "socialistic" and "revolutionary," they are all working admirably, giving the utmost general satisfaction. It can be truly said that the tendency of legislation has been to reach the landless class and to teach them their rights and how to obtain them. There has been no attempt to tear down established interests, but at the same time no effort has been spared to elevate the condition of the masses by placing within their reach all that rightfully belongs to them or that would tend toward their education and material prosperity. Every unselfish and unbiased person must admit, no matter what his personal predilections may be, that the country in the short space of three or four years has made wonderful progress. This is, I think, largely owing to the beneficial effect of recent legislation and also, of course, to the recuperative and productive capabilities of the colony.

The government owns and operates the railways of the colony, the post-offices and telegraph and telephone lines, out of which there is made a considerable annual profit that goes to swell the general revenue, thereby relieving taxation to that extent. There is also a government life insurance department, which enters into spirited competition for business with both local and foreign companies. There is also a government savings bank, which, with the insurance department, yields a handsome profit every year. All these profits are available to assist in defraying the expenses of the government. All these state institutions are satisfactorily and economically conducted, except the railways, to the management of which, whether ill or well founded, some exception is taken.

The public works of the colony are now conducted on the co-operative principle. When a railway or highway of any kind is to be constructed, a government engineer makes a survey and estimate of the cost. Upon the basis of this estimate the work is given in small sections to gangs of men, who each receive an equal portion of the money earned. There is no calling for public tenders, thus dispensing with the contractor altogether, whose profits, if any, are divided among the men. The government supplies tools and necessary material if the men are unable to do so, charging first cost only for whatever is supplied in this way. The work is conducted under the nominal direction of the government engineer, whose duty it is to give measurements and levels and generally to see that the work is properly done. The men work very hard and earn good wages. By this means they are enabled to pocket the profits that would go to the contractor under the old system, and the government gets the work done at no greater cost than formerly. One peculiar feature of this method is that young, robust and middle aged men work together, while the weaker and less vigorous are formed into gangs by themselves. The younger and stronger men object to the older and necessarily weaker brothers because they are no longer able to perform their full share of the work. The old men are, however, perfectly content to have the opportunity to earn a livelihood in this way, and they do so very comfortably. The co-operative system has given great satisfaction and has to a large extent solved the problem of the unemployed in this colony.

Another excellent system which works in conjunction with the co-operative principle is the "labor bureau." There are several of these bureaus in charge of government agents throughout the colony, where employers of labor can send orders for men. If a man is out of employment, he makes application to the agent in charge of the labor bureau of his district, who sends him to some suitable occupation, paying for his transportation, if necessary, and having it refunded from the first money the man earns. In this way the labor market is always open, and information is obtainable free of charge to the employer and employee.

Notwithstanding the decidedly paternal and in many respects socialistic tendency of legislation in New Zealand, some of which is naturally repugnant to those who, like myself, have not been accustomed to "state socialism," yet the fact remains that it all appears to blend harmoniously with the sentiments and requirements of the people. It is the best evidence that can be adduced upon a closer acquaintance with its practical working here in New Zealand that it is not the "bogy" it is generally believed to be.

Among the vast majority of the population there are no complaints, generally speaking, and no fault finding. All seem to appreciate what is being done for them, each working with a cheerful will to make all these new undertakings and innovations a success.

His Level Best.

When I was in Cornwall, 26 or 27 years ago, this was an expression in general use then, and I had never heard it before anywhere else. Now one hears it dropping from every one's lips and sees it in all our diurnal literature. Only the other day, at Hereford, at the Miter hotel there, I heard a clerical gentleman use it, and I said, "Where did you get that expression?" and he said, "It is an Americanism."

If it is an Americanism, it is more likely that it was there adopted from Cornwall than that the Cornish got it from America. Indeed it is not the only Cornishism I have found incorporated with the American language. The expression "forth and back" for "backward and forward" is also one, and I dare say there are many others. These, taken with some prominent traits in the American character, favor the idea that a large proportion of our early American colonists came from the great southwestern promontory of Eng-

PRACTICAL "HOWS."

DIRECTIONS FOR PREVENTING ATTACKS OF INSECTS.

How to Save Fatigue in Ironing—How Ice Cream Was First Made—To Make a Delightful Toast.

Keep all books in a dry, warm, well ventilated room and frequently remove them from the shelves and dust thoroughly. If insects have made their appearance, the books should be dusted with a mixture of powdered alum and white pepper, and in March, July and September they should be rubbed all over with a piece of woolen cloth steeped in a solution of powdered alum and dried.

The shelves should also frequently be dusted with alum and pepper. The attacks of insects upon books are mainly caused by the use of bad paste, which would be a preventive if mixed with alum and vitriol, all insects having an aversion to mineral salts.

All worm eaten wood in the depositories of books should be brushed over with lac varnish, and no books should lie flat. To preserve books from damp quicklime has been used most effectually. A small vesselful of lime placed near a bookcase is better than a blazing fire for the purpose. The lime must be changed every three days.

How to Save Fatigue In Ironing.

If sheets are neatly folded and laid one at a time on the board or table, ironing the smaller articles on them, they will require no further pressing. A dozen towels may be laid out at once, and the ironing of each will grow less and less as you reach the bottom of the pile. Flannels—that is, woven underwear—should never be ironed. Press smoothly with the hands and hang up to air.

How Ice Cream Was First Made.

The man who invented ice cream was a negro of the name of Jackson and in the early part of the present century kept a small confectionery store. Cold custards, which were cooled after being made by setting them on a cake of ice, were very fashionable, and Jackson conceived the idea of freezing them, which he did by placing the ingredients in a tin bucket and completely covering it with ice. Each bucket contained a quart and was sold for $1. It immediately became popular, and the inventor soon enlarged his store and when he died left a considerable fortune. A good many tried to follow his example, and ice cream was hawked about the streets, being wheeled along as the hoky poky carts are now, but none of them succeeded in obtaining the flavor that Jackson had in his products.

How to Make Queen Pudding.

Take a three-quarter pound box of gelatin, 2 oranges, 2 lemons, 2 cups of sugar, a quart of strawberries. Soak the gelatin in one-half pint of cold water and add 1½ pints of boiling water and the juice of the lemons and oranges and the sugar. Strain into a mold. When it begins to harden, stir in the berries. Leave it on ice till firm. Serve with whipped cream.

How to Make Plump Cheeks.

Most faces that are thin are apt to be hollow between the upper and lower jaws, and two exercises are recommended for filling out the cheeks. Take two small pieces of rubber, such as come in the ends of lead pencils, and insert on each side of the mouth, between the back teeth. Close the teeth on them and chew, spreading the teeth only just far enough to keep the rubbers in their places and shutting them with all the force possible. After this put the forefinger in the mouth and rub it against the cheek, pressing it outward in every way, reaching as far back as possible. It is said that by regularly following facial exercises daily the face may be kept rounded and firm in its outlines, and that even old and relaxed muscles may be greatly strengthened and improved.

How Anxiety Can Turn Hair Gray.

Numerous theories have been advanced to account for the rapid turning gray of the hair during violent emotion. Robinson, in his book on "Baldness and Grayness," mentions the name of a person whose hair had become quite gray in a single night. The hairs under microscopical examination were found to contain a number of air globules. It is probable that these are developed within. It is claimed that in a certain irritable condition of the nervous system air globules may be generated in the hair in a brief space of time, and in this we have the cause of the sudden blanching of the hair.

How to Make Delightful Toast.

Lobster toast can be made from the remnant of a can of lobster. Remove any stray bones and chop the fish very fine. Put an equal weight, not an equal bulk, of butter in a bowl and work it with a wooden spoon until a creamy consistency. Stir in the lobster, a little lemon juice, salt, pepper, and, if you have any on hand, a little anchovy sauce. Mix until thoroughly incorporated and taste to see that it is seasoned nicely. A small quantity of this spread on hot buttered toast makes a most delightful breakfast relish.

How to Prevent the Formation of Frost on Glass.

A very thin coat of glycerin applied to both sides of glass will prevent the formation of frost on the glass. This prevents the moisture forming thereon and will stay until it collects so much dust that one cannot see through it. Glycerin can be employed anywhere for same purpose. Doctors and dentists use it on the small looking glasses with which they examine the teeth and throat, and engine drivers have employed it to prevent their lookout holes being made useless by frost or mist.

How the Word "Tidbits" Originated.

The word "tidbits" is derived from two Anglo-Saxon words, tydder, tid or tit, meaning delicate, tender, nice, and bita, a mouthful or morsel. Thus in its full original sense a tidbit is a delicate morsel of anything eatable, while by custom it has come to mean anything smart, interesting or pithy.

A well recently dug in the arctic regions near the Okhotsk sea proves that the ground in that vicinity is frozen to a depth of nearly 50 feet.

Collector's Notice.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES }
LOWELL, MASS., June 9, 1894. }

The owners and occupants of the following described parcels of real estate, situated in the city of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the public are hereby notified that the taxes thereon severally assessed for the years hereinafter specified, according to the list committed to me as collector of taxes for said city by the assessors of taxes remain unpaid, and that said parcels of real estate will be offered for sale by public auction at the office of the collector at city hall, on Monday, July 16, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the payment of said taxes with the costs and charges thereon, unless the same shall be previously discharged.

No. 35—Frederick D. Morrison, 3700 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate No. 73, formerly No. 33 B St., on the north side of said street, between land now or formerly of George H. Van Volkenburg on the east, and land now or formerly of George A. Monegan on the west.
Tax of 1892, $21.84.
Tax of 1893, $21.32.

No. 38—Gilman Kimball, 14,504 square feet of land, more of less, with buildings thereon, situate No. 831, formerly 411 Merrimack street, on the north-east side of said street, between land now or formerly of Sarah Kitson on the north-west, and land now or formerly of E. S. Rand on the south-east.
Tax of 1892, $293.16.

No. 40—Mrs. William Kelley, 34,384 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate No. 118, formerly No. 9 Mt. Washington street, on the easterly side of said street, between land now or formerly of Thomas M. Bolton on the north, and land now or formerly of George B. Sylvester on the south.
Tax of 1992, $248.64.
Tax of 1893, $297.82.

No. 41—George H. & Araminta Stewart, 5700 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate No. 560, formerly 382 Westford St., on the south side of said street, between land now or formerly of William P. Farrington on the east, land now or formerly of Rose E. Wilder on the west, and land now or formerly of D. E. Dudley on the south.
Tax of 1892, $48.05.
Tax of 1893, $56.25.

No. 42—Araminta E. Stewart, 10,000 square feet of land, more or less, situate on the north side of Laurel St., being lots No. 81 and 82 on said street, between land now or formerly of Richard Allen on the east, and now or formerly of P. F. Mellen estate, and Harry E. Shaw on the west.
Tax of 1892, $6.72.

No. 43—George H. and Araminta Stewart, 10,000 square feet of land, more or less, situate on the north side of Laurel St., being lots No. 81 and 82 on said street, between land now or formerly of Richard Allen on the east, and land now or formerly of P. F. Mellen estate, and Harry E. Shaw, on the west.
Tax of 1893, $6.56.

No. 44—Mary Cahill heirs, 2212 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate No. 415, formerly 125 Moody St., on the northeasterly side of said street, between land now or formerly of Robert H. Staples on the northwest, and land now or formerly of Mrs. Mary Abbott on the southeast.
Tax of 1892, $64.01.
Tax of 1893, $62.48.

No. 45—Thomas A. Main, 9000 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Eighth Ave. and Mammoth Road, being No. 4 Eighth Ave., between land now or formerly of James S. Brooks on the northeast, and land now or formerly of the estate of Joseph Wilson on the northwest.
Tax of 1892, $40.99
Tax of 1893, $45.92.

No. 47—George W. Southwick, 3500 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate No. 54, formerly No. 28 Mammoth Road, on the west side of said road, between land now or formerly of Margaret Hickson on the north, and land now or formerly of Joseph B. Howell on the south.
Tax of 1892, $31.75.

No. 48—Wilbur S. Bishop, 4630 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate on the east side of Rea St., being No. 60 on said street, between land now or formerly of John W. Butterworth on the north, and land now or formerly of Shepard, Russell & Fuller on the south.
Tax of 1892, $54.26.
Tax of 1893, $52.97.

No. 49—Julia E. A. Fields, 9470 square feet of land, more or less, situate on Holyrood Ave., being lot No. 2 on said avenue, between land now or formerly of Miles Veevers on the south, and land now or formerly of Dennis T. Finnegan on the north.
Tax of 1892, $7.90.
Tax of 1893, $7.71.

No. 50—Mary J. Gorman est., 1437 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate No. 63, formerly 43 George St., being on the nothwest corner of George and Tyler Sts., between land now or formerly of E. W. Trull on the north, and land now or formerly of Mary Way on the west.
Tax of 1892, $39.65.
Tax of 1893, $38.70.

No. 51—Joseph F. Manahan, 12,000 square feet of land, more or less, situate on the west side of Parkview Ave., being lots Nos. 171 and 172 on said avenue, between land now or formerly of C. D. Rolfe on the north, and land now or formerly of F. H. Derby on the south.
Tax of 1892, $10.08.
Tax of 1893, $ 9.84.

☞Other estates to be sold for non-payment of taxes will be found advertised in the following papers of this date:
Nos. 1 to 17 in Lowell Morning Times.
Nos. 18 to 34 in Lowell Morning Mail.
Nos. 52 to 68 in Lowell Daily News.
Nos. 69 to 85 in Lowell Daily Courier.
Nos. 86 to 103 in Lowell Daily Citizen.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON,
City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the City of Lowell.

25 Cents

Will buy one dollar's worth of gas light—that is, if you use a

Welsbach Burner.

THE

H. R. Barker M'f'g Co.

Guarantees this.

MULLIN & WINSLOW,
Dealers In
COAL
At Summer Prices
1018 Gorham Street.
Telephone 21-6.

Great Removal Sale.
We are about to remove to more commodious quarters and find it necessary to close out our present stock of Harnesses of every description. The greatly reduced prices will place our stock within reach of everybody in need of Harnesses. Have leased for a term of years the "Old Brabrook Stand," established in 1827.
J. C. DONOVAN,
57 Market street.

PETER J. BRADY,
GROCER.
448 Gorham Street.
Choice, Teas, Coffees and Spices. Try our "BIG TWELVE," brand of flour the best in the city.

Drain's Bargain Store.
Nearly everybody is obliged to buy DRY GOODS of some description. Why not patronize the place where there are real bargains.
DRAIN'S,
111 Gorham Street.

W. H. DAVIS,
Merchant Tailor.
Has a Large Assortment of
Nice Cloths,
Clay Diagonals,
Scotch Suitings, etc.
W. H. DAVIS,
50 CENTRAL ST

THE MASON & HAMLIN PIANO
Is characterized by that same Highest Standard of Excellence which has achieved a reputation for the Mason & Hamlin Organ as the standard of the world. The Mason & Hamlin Piano is constructed on an improved method of stringing, invented and patented in 1883, which piano experts pronounce "The Greatest Improvement in Pianos in Half a Century. The agency for these Pianos and Organs has been secured for Lowell and vicinity by
George Gardner,
45 PRESCOTT STREET.

I. VAN TINE
Expert Bicycle Machinist,
Builder of "Climax" and "Built to Reach" bicycles.
Fine Repairing a Specialty. All work guaranteed. Parts of principal makes always in stock. No. 7 HURD STREET.

John B. Coleman,
Fire Insurance Agent,
Will write Fire Insurance Policies in first-class companies on household furniture, dwelling houses, barns, etc., at lowest rates. Parties better call on Mr. Coleman before insuring elsewhere. Both Stock and Mutual Companies represented.
ROOM 7. POST OFFICE BLOCK.

DRS. CUFF & CONSTANTINEAU
Surgeon Dentists
Rooms 5, 6, 7, 8, Bon Marche Build'g, 159 Merrimack Street.

Do You Go To Lawrence?
If So, Call At
THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
Which now has the Finest Dining Rooms in the city. They have been recently renovated. The Cuisine is Unsurpassed

Are You Ready for Hot Weather?
Prepare by buying a good Oil Stove or Refrigerator. Perhaps you need a Baby Carriage. These can be had at bargain prices at
VICTOR PIHL'S,
CORNER CENTRAL AND NORTH STS.

SCOTT & O'DAY,
Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers.
Steam, Gas and Water Piping.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
11 SOUTH STREET,
Near Middlesex.

BILLHEADS of every description printed at short notice at the SUN office.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

A SERMON ON STRIKES.

Buchanan Has a Turn at a "Professional Agitator."

A Chicago Clergyman Who Needs a Pamphlet on Political Economy and a United States History —Right Hand of Fellowship Extended by Railway Convention.

There are so many preachers, professors and editors ready to seize every opportunity to denounce the strike that I feel about once in so often like saying something in its defense. It has occurred to me that we have again to rank the slandered and abused strike for arousing the people to a realization that something is wrong with our industrial affairs. Ex-Governor Beaver said in a speech before the Republican state convention of Pennsylvania a short time ago that all other questions pale into insignificance before the industrial question in this country at present; that it is labor and not tariff we have to deal with. Public speakers and writers, barring the chumps and the scoundrels who are subsidized, are saying practically the same thing. Why this awakening to the realization of a great truth? Strikes. Ask one of these gentlemen why he thinks something is wrong, and the first thing he will say will be, "Why, just look at the strikes all over the country."

While some are yet so much in the dark as to believe the strikes are the whole of the wrong, those who think know that strikes are the effects and not the causes, and those who do think, to that extent at least, are becoming very numerous. When that truth once gets into a man's brain, it stays there. So you can see that strikes serve a grand purpose which is not generally placed to their credit. They make the people think. I want to say right here that some of the preachers who have been lately talking about strikes didn't think long enough before expressing themselves. If it wasn't a painful sight to see such bunglers occupying exalted places, one could laugh at some of the idiotic breaks made by gentlemen who write D. D. after their names. I have read a score or so of this class recently, but will call attention to one as a fair sample.

Rev. Frank M. Bristol of a Chicago Methodist church preached a sermon on "Strikes" three or four weeks ago. Here is the way he started out:

Labor has a universal sway, a heavenly origin and a glorious history. Through every realm of life in every age and world labor moves on an angel shod with strength, robed with beauty, crowned with light. In his footsteps and beneath his spreading, shining wings springs up every blessing, every good. Labor finds a friend in our free institutions, and it knows that the flag above is an emblem of its emancipation from the abuses of tyranny and a pledge of its dignity and honor. Capital is another angelic minister of beneficence, coworker with labor in civilizing the world. It is a crime against civilization, against humanity, for selfish men to create hostility between the great forces. Each is dependent on the other; each must furnish the conditions for the other's beneficent operation. They must remain in harmonious relations the one to the other, or human progress ceases and the ills of life begin to multiply.

How's that for fireworks? It's dollars to doughnuts that when a fellow opens up in that style he doesn't know much about the facts in the case or has a knife up his sleeve. Rev. Bristol did the going "up like a rocket and down like a stick" act to perfection.

The gentleman may know all about labor moving around on angels with strong shoes on (the angels with the shoes) and all that sort of thing, but when it comes to strikes, although they were the subject of his sermon, he is, to draw it mildly, unreliable. Here's the stick after the powdered end exploded:

Talk about the poverty, hunger and ill paid condition of labor when it can afford to go on a million dollar strike, when it can afford to [illegible] at an expense of from $[illegible] a day! If there ever was a time when a strike could be justified, certainly this is not the time. When thousands are crying for work, when many capitalists are losing money by the employment of labor at any price and are willing to lose money rather than to make labor suffer longer, it is a crime for professional [illegible] [illegible] the end.

This almost strikes [illegible] failure when they have called [illegible] from the French of Rev. Frank M. Bristol. No, no! There probably was never a better strike for a raise of salary than that very sermon, and I hope it was a winner. "The laborer is worthy of his hire"—hirer in this case.

Passing by the display of ignorance and the "toadying" reverence to the kind hearted plutocrats who lose money rather than make labor suffer, let us see about the "American flag" sentiment in the reverend gentleman's remarks. Is it good Americanism to tamely submit to starvation at the dictation of brutal coal barons and lords of Pullman, who must have their princely dividends regardless of the business depression? It is observed that as the dull times increase the number of unemployed the barons become more hoggish and arrogant in their treatment of employees. Like the Rev. Bristol, the bosses think such a condition not suited for a strike, and they expect their underpaid slaves to accept a further cut without a murmur. Does the American flag stand for submission to oppression or for courage to oppose an oppressor? I don't know which Mr. Bristol needs most, a pamphlet on political economy or a history of the United States.

There is one other expression in the "sermon" of Mr. Bristol that I want to refer to before dismissing the subject. He couldn't feel satisfied with his task for his plutocratic employer without having a fling at the "professional agitator." This cowardly slur at the men who stand in the front and take the brunt of the battle in labor's interests is sufficiently brutal when it comes from the boss or his hireling editor. It is simply devilish when uttered by one who wears the livery of Christ. "Professional agitator," forsooth, and what is Rev. Bristol but a "professional agitator," though it must be admitted that he has wandered far from the original agitation of his profession? I mean no disrespect to the clergy as a whole when I call attention to the fact that they are "professional agitators," for no man honors more than I the hundreds of good Christian men who from their pulpits are preaching the doctrine of the true Christ during these terrible times. And it must cause them great sorrow that their profession is used by some as a cloak to hide the emissaries of Mammon.

Two of the planks in the platform adopted at the recent New York convention of railway men are particularly noteworthy, coming as they do from men some of whom represented organizations which have hitherto held aloof from the greater part of the labor movement. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, through Grand Chief Arthur, has, in season and sometimes out of season, declared that it had no affiliation with labor unions, but was conducted on the principle of "mind our own business." The reports do not say that there was opposition to the platform adopted, and it is fair to presume that the two planks referred to, together with the rest of the document, had the support of the engineers and Mr. Arthur in the conference. It is true, the platform has to be submitted for the approval or rejection of the individual orders and brotherhoods, but it is nearly a sure thing that the rank and file will follow the leaders, especially in support of the two planks.

These are the two declarations which I consider of such importance:

We heartily indorse the idea of a thorough understanding between all labor organizations, reached by sending representatives to labor bodies and assemblies wherever convenient.

We recommend complete recognition of union labels and the exclusive use of goods bearing the same by all friends and members of organized labor.

The first paragraph means, or so it seems to me, that the local organizations of railway men are advised to send representatives to the trades assemblies of the localities in which they are located, and that the national brotherhoods and orders become identified with the national confederation of labor organizations, such as the American Federation of Labor. As I have said, this is a complete change of sentiment and policy for certain railway organizations. But I am not surprised at this broader and higher view, for it was evident from the utterances of railway men at the Philadelphia conference on April 28 and 29 that such a change was close at hand.

The indorsement of union labels is not only notice to the world of the brotherly feeling to be hereafter shown to trades organizations and evidence of a desire to establish close reciprocal relations, but is a recognition to some extent of the methods employed by the unions. Nothing can go further toward bringing the railway organizations and the other unions together than a conscientious and continuous demand by the former for the products of the latter. It would say to the world that there was unity of interests between the makers and the handlers of goods and that there was a determination to support the common good. The union label has not been the success it should have been because organized workers have been indifferent and careless, but if the railway men will take up the matter and demand the label, when the trade whose product is being purchased has one, a great forward can be given to that powerful weapon of organized labor.

The prime object for which the convention of railway men was called was to adopt a platform covering the legislative demands of the railway organizations. The resolutions adopted covered this point thoroughly by setting forth the attitude of the employees' organizations toward the public and toward the corporations for which their members work. The convention asked for legislation which would afford greater security to life and limb in railway service and also laws protecting the railway employees' rights of citizenship. Judge Jenkins was condemned for issuing "un-American writs," and Judges Caldwell and Riner were thanked "for giving labor organizations just and proper recognition in the courts." But I believe that the most important part of the work done by the convention was the adoption of that part of the platform which will help toward the unification of the labor movement. When unity is accomplished, there will be no trouble about legislation.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

Don't Walk Against the Wind.

In one of Oliver Wendell Holmes' books the doctor in the man comes to the front with a suggestion that we all might well profit from. It is in walking for pleasure or for the sake of exercise never to go against the wind. Walk with the prevailing current of air is his advice and then take a covered car back again.—New York World.

Easily Attained.

Moldy Mike—Dis yeer paper says ther secret of aristocratic appearance is the repose of manner.

Weario Willium—Dat's me.—New York Weekly.

A Preliminary.

Visitor—I suppose your daughter is busily preparing for her wedding?

Mother—Yes, she is up in her room now destroying all her old letters.—Exchange.

LABORERS AND STATE.

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW OF CHANGES IN NEW ZEALAND.

From an Awful Depression to a Prosperous Condition In Three Years—Due to the Fact That the Workers Have Taken Hold and Made Laws For Themselves.

In a recent article John D. Connolly, United States consul at Auckland, gave some very interesting information regarding the influence of "labor legislation" and changes in the industrial system of New Zealand. After referring to the period of depression which followed the boom erected upon capital borrowed from England he says:

These unhappy conditions continued down to 1890-91. In 1890 the people showed their displeasure at the manner in which the affairs of the country had been conducted by defeating the government, which, with very slight changes, had ruled the country through the borrowing period and also through the era of unexampled depression. The power of labor was now felt for the first time in the history of New Zealand politics, owing to the abolition of plural voting and property qualification. The new parliament contained a considerable number of bona fide labor representatives. Indeed a large majority of the members then elected appeared to be anxious to support legislative measures calculated to promote the welfare of the masses generally as against the favored few, who had under the old system dominated the country.

Under the new parliament an era of land and labor legislation was inaugurated which, for boldness of conception, practical execution, broad and enlightened progressiveness has not been equaled by any country in modern times. I can briefly refer only to a few of the acts against unscrupulous promoters of worthless schemes and companies which inflicted irreparable loss, owing to the laxity of the law that enabled them to issue the most glittering prospectuses, to the serious detriment of the people. An act was passed called the "Promoters' and Directors' Liability Act, 1891," which made it an offense, punishable by both fine and imprisonment, for any person or persons to issue a false prospectus for the formation of any firm, company or corporation. This act made the directors and promoters of such undertakings collectively and individually liable to the shareholders, and this measure has effectually stopped the formation of these worthless institutions, which had hitherto flourished at the expense of the people.

An act designated the "Employers' Liability Act" was next passed, which afforded the most ample protection to labor, both as to wages and as to responsibility in case of injury, a protection not before enjoyed except in a limited and unsatisfactory manner.

The next act passed was one of the greatest importance to the working people of the colony—the "Factories Act, 1891." This was a much needed regulation, as many of the factories were insufficiently lighted and uncleanly kept, with no regard to the health or comfort of the workers. All this is now changed, the workrooms and factories being conducted under the direct supervision of an inspector appointed by the government, whose duty it is to see that the prescribed rules and regulations as set forth in the "Factories Act" are rigidly enforced.

No person under 18 years of age and no woman shall, except on half holidays, be employed continuously in any factory or workroom for more than 4½ hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal. No females or persons under 16 years of age are permitted to take their meals in any factory or workroom where they are engaged in any manufacturing process unless such building is of open construction, affording ample room, light and air. The enforcement of this provision is entirely in the discretion of the inspector. If, in his judgment, any factory or workroom does not comply with the prescribed regulations, he has the power to order a dining room to be provided for the employees. No person is allowed to employ in any factory any boy under the age of 16 years for more than 48 hours in any one week. Children are not permitted to work in either factories or workrooms. Persons under the age of 16 years are not allowed to work in factories, and in all cases the inspector of the district must be satisfied that the age of the applicant is 16 years or over, and even then the inspector may refuse to issue a certificate if in his judgment the applicant is physically unfit to engage in such occupation.

The following compulsory holidays are allowed with full pay: Christmas, New Year, Good Friday, Easter Monday, her majesty's birthday and every Saturday afternoon from 1 o'clock.

Many other labor measures have been passed during the past three years, but an extended notice of them would not perhaps be appropriate here. One of the most important measures which passed at the last session of parliament was the "Industrial Conciliation Bill." This act passed the lower house, but was so emasculated by the upper house that its friends in the lower house refused to agree to the changes made. Thus the bill was lost for the time being, but it is certain to be reintroduced at the next session of parliament and with a fair prospect of becoming law.

By this bill it was intended to prevent strikes by submitting all labor disputes to a board of arbitration, one of whose members was to be a judge of the supreme court. The submission of labor disputes to this board was compulsory, and the enforcement of its findings was equally compulsory under severe penalties. It was to the latter clause that the upper house took objection, contending that it would be impossible to compel the disputants to comply with the decision of the conciliation court, and also that the enforcement of such a law would be an infringement of the liberty of the subject. As to the merits of this contention I have of course nothing to say, but if the bill will accomplish even one-half what is claimed for it it is a pity it has not become a law.

The labor organizations are quite prepared to accept the bill as it passed the legislature, but the capitalists and employers pretty generally appear to be very antagonistic, preferring to continue as at present and take their chances of making terms with their employees or even run the risk of a strike, with all its evil consequences, rather than submit to conditions which they might deem injurious to their business and repugnant to their long established ideas. But nothing is more certain than that they will ultimately have to submit to the new order of things. They have fought every measure that has passed parliament during the last three years, both in the house and outside, when they considered their prerogatives were in any way infringed upon, but in nearly every instance they had to fall back beaten.

Though many of the laws that have been placed upon the statute books of New Zealand during the last few years have been characterized as "socialistic" and "revolutionary," they are all working admirably, giving the utmost general satisfaction. It can be truly said that the tendency of legislation has been to reach the landless class and to teach them their rights and how to obtain them. There has been no attempt to tear down established interests, but at the same time no effort has been spared to elevate the condition of the masses by placing within their reach all that rightfully belongs to them or that would tend toward their education and material prosperity. Every unselfish and unbiased person must admit, no matter what his personal predilections may be, that the country in the short space of three or four years has made wonderful progress. This is, I think, largely owing to the beneficial effect of recent legislation and also, of course, to the recuperative and productive capabilities of the colony.

The government owns and operates the railways of the colony, the postoffices and telegraph and telephone lines, out of which there is made a considerable annual profit that goes to swell the general revenue, thereby relieving taxation to that extent. There is also a government life insurance department, which enters into spirited competition for business with both local and foreign companies. There is also a government savings bank, which, with the insurance department, yields a handsome profit every year. All these profits are available to assist in defraying the expenses of the government. All these state institutions are satisfactorily and economically conducted, except the railways, to the management of which, whether ill or well founded, some exception is taken.

The public works of the colony are now conducted on the co-operative principle. When a railway or highway of any kind is to be constructed, a government engineer makes a survey and estimate of the cost. Upon the basis of this estimate the work is given in small sections to gangs of men, who each receive an equal portion of the money earned. There is no calling for public tenders, thus dispensing with the contractor altogether, whose profits, if any, are divided among the men. The government supplies tools and necessary material if the men are unable to do so, charging first cost only for whatever is supplied in this way. The work is conducted under the nominal direction of the government engineer, whose duty it is to give measurements and levels and generally to see that the work is properly done. The men work very hard and earn good wages. By this means they are enabled to pocket the profits that would go to the contractor under the old system, and the government gets the work done at no greater cost than formerly. One peculiar feature of this method is that young, robust and middle aged men work together, while the weaker and less vigorous are formed into gangs by themselves. The younger and stronger men object to the older and necessarily weaker brothers because they are no longer able to perform their full share of the work. The old men are, however, perfectly content to have the opportunity to earn a livelihood in this way, and they do so very comfortably. The co-operative system has given great satisfaction and has to a large extent solved the problem of the unemployed in this colony.

Another excellent system which works in conjunction with the co-operative principle is the "labor bureau." There are several of these bureaus in charge of government agents throughout the colony, where employers of labor can send orders for men. If a man is out of employment, he makes application to the agent in charge of the labor bureau of his district, who sends him to some suitable occupation, paying for his transportation, if necessary, and having it refunded from the first money the man earns. In this way the labor market is always open, and information is obtainable free of charge to the employer and employee.

Notwithstanding the decidedly paternal and in many respects socialistic tendency of legislation in New Zealand, some of which is naturally repugnant to those who, like myself, have not been accustomed to "state socialism," yet the fact remains that it all appears to blend harmoniously with the sentiments and requirements of the people. It is the best evidence that can be adduced upon a closer acquaintance with its practical working here in New Zealand that it is not the "bogy" it is generally believed to be.

Among the vast majority of the population there are no complaints, generally speaking, and no fault finding. All seem to appreciate what is being done for them, each working with a cheerful will to make all these new undertakings and innovations a success.

His Level Best.

When I was in Cornwall, 26 or 27 years ago, this was an expression in general use then, and I had never heard it before anywhere else. Now one hears it dropping from every one's lips and sees it in all our diurnal literature. Only the other day, at Hereford, at the Mitre hotel there, I heard a clerical gentleman use it, and I said, "Where did you get that expression?" and he said, "It is an Americanism."

If it is an Americanism, it is more likely that it was there adopted from Cornwall than that the Cornish got it from America. Indeed it is not the only Cornishism I have found incorporated with the American language. The expression "forth and back" for "backward and forward" is also one, and I dare say there are many others. These, taken with some prominent traits in the American character, favor the idea that a large proportion of our early American colonists came from the great southwestern promontory of England.

PRACTICAL "HOWS."

DIRECTIONS FOR PREVENTING ATTACKS OF INSECTS.

How to Save Fatigue In Ironing—How Ice Cream Was First Made—To Make a Delightful Toast.

Keep all books in a dry, warm, well ventilated room and frequently remove them from the shelves and dust thoroughly. If insects have made their appearance, the books should be dusted with a mixture of powdered alum and white pepper, and in March, July and September they should be rubbed all over with a piece of woolen cloth steeped in a solution of powdered alum and dried.

The shelves should also frequently be dusted with alum and pepper. The attacks of insects upon books are mainly caused by the use of bad paste, which would be a preventive if mixed with alum and vitriol, all insects having an aversion to mineral salts.

All worm eaten wood in the depositories of books should be brushed over with lac varnish, and no books should lie flat. To preserve books from damp quicklime has been used most effectually. A small vesselful of lime placed near a bookcase is better than a blazing fire for the purpose. The lime must be changed every three days.

How to Save Fatigue In Ironing.

If sheets are neatly folded and laid one at a time on the board or table, ironing the smaller articles on them, they will require no further pressing. A dozen towels may be laid out at once, and the ironing of each will grow less and less as you reach the bottom of the pile. Flannels—that is, woven underwear—should never be ironed. Press smoothly with the hands and hang up to air.

How Ice Cream Was First Made.

The man who invented ice cream was a negro of the name of Jackson and in the early part of the present century kept a small confectionery store. Cold custards, which were cooled after being made by setting them on a cake of ice, were very fashionable, and Jackson conceived the idea of freezing them, which he did by placing the ingredients in a tin bucket and completely covering it with ice. Each bucket contained a quart and was sold for $1. It immediately became popular, and the inventor soon enlarged his store and when he died left a considerable fortune. A good many tried to follow his example, and ice cream was hawked about the streets, being wheeled along as the hoky poky carts are now, but none of them succeeded in obtaining the flavor that Jackson had in his products.

How to Make Queen Pudding.

Take a three-quarter pound box of gelatin, 2 oranges, 2 lemons, 2 cups of sugar, a quart of strawberries. Soak the gelatin in one-half pint of cold water and add 1½ pints of boiling water and the juice of the lemons and oranges and the sugar. Strain into a mold. When it begins to harden, stir in the berries. Leave it on ice till firm. Serve with whipped cream.

How to Make Plump Cheeks.

Most faces that are thin are apt to be hollow between the upper and lower jaws, and two exercises are recommended for filling out the cheeks. Take two small pieces of rubber, such as come in the ends of lead pencils, and insert on each side of the mouth, between the back teeth. Close the teeth on them and chew, spreading the teeth only just far enough to keep the rubbers in their places and shutting them with all the force possible. After this put the forefinger in the mouth and rub it against the cheek, pressing it outward in every way, reaching as far back as possible. It is said that by regularly following facial exercises daily the face may be kept rounded and firm in its outlines, and that even old and relaxed muscles may be greatly strengthened and improved.

How Anxiety Can Turn Hair Gray.

Numerous theories have been advanced to account for the rapid turning gray of the hair during violent emotion. Robinson, in his book on "Baldness and Grayness," mentions the name of a person whose hair had become quite gray in a single night. The hairs under microscopical examination were found to contain a number of air globules. It is probable that these are developed within. It is claimed that in a certain irritable condition of the nervous system air globules may be generated in the hair in a brief space of time, and in this we have the cause of the sudden blanching of the hair.

How to Make Delightful Toast.

Lobster toast can be made from the remnant of a can of lobster. Remove any stray bones and chop the fish very fine. Put an equal weight, not an equal bulk, of butter in a bowl and work it with a wooden spoon until a creamy consistency. Stir in the lobster, a little lemon juice, salt, pepper, and, if you have any on hand, a little anchovy sauce. Mix until thoroughly incorporated and taste to see that it is seasoned nicely. A small quantity of this spread on hot buttered toast makes a most delightful breakfast relish.

How to Prevent the Formation of Frost on Glass.

A very thin coat of glycerin applied to both sides of glass will prevent the formation of frost on the glass. This prevents the moisture forming thereon and will stay until it collects so much dust that one cannot see through it. Glycerin can be employed anywhere for same purpose. Doctors and dentists use it on the small looking glasses with which they examine the teeth and throat, and engine drivers have employed it to prevent their lookout holes being made useless by frost or mist.

How the Word "Tidbits" Originated.

The word "tidbits" is derived from two Anglo-Saxon words, tyddor, tid or tit, meaning delicate, tender, nice, and bita, a mouthful or morsel. Thus in its full original sense a tidbit is a delicate morsel of anything eatable, while by custom it has come to mean anything smart, interesting or pithy.

A well recently dug in the arctic regions near the Okhotsk sea proves that the ground in that vicinity is frozen to a depth of nearly 50 feet.

Collector's Notice.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES
LOWELL, MASS., June 9, 1894.

The owners and occupants of the following described parcels of real estate, situated in the city of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the public are hereby notified that the taxes thereon severally assessed for the years hereinafter specified, according to the list committed to me as collector of taxes for said city by the assessors of taxes remain unpaid, and that said parcels of real estate will be offered for sale by public auction at the office of the collector at city hall, on Monday, July 16, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the payment of said taxes with the costs and charges thereon, unless the same shall be previously discharged.

No. 35—Frederick D. Morrison, 3700 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate No. 73, formerly No. 33 B St., on the north side of said street, between land now or formerly of George H. Van Volkenburg on the east, and land now or formerly of George A. Monegan on the west.

Tax of 1892, $21.84.
Tax of 1893, $21.32.

No. 38—Gilman Kimball, 14,504 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate No. 831, formerly 411 Merrimack street, on the north-east side of said street, between land now or formerly of Sarah Kitson on the north-west, and land now or formerly of E. S. Rand on the south-east.

Tax of 1892, $298.16.

No. 40—Mrs. William Kelley, 34,384 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate No. 118, formerly No. 9 Mt. Washington street, on the easterly side of said street, between land now or formerly of Thomas M. Bolton on the north, and land now or formerly of George B. Sylvester on the south.

Tax of 1892, $248.64.
Tax of 1893, $207.82.

No. 41—George H. & Araminta Stewart, 5700 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate No. 560, formerly 382 Westford St., on the south side of said street, between land now or formerly of William P. Farrington on the east, land now or formerly of Rose E. Wilder on the west, and land now or formerly of D. E. Dudley on the south.

Tax of 1892, $48.05.
Tax of 1893, $56.25.

No. 42—Araminta E. Stewart, 10,000 square feet of land, more or less, situate on the north side of Laurel St., being lots No. 81 and 82 on said street, between land now or formerly of Richard Allen on the east, and now or formerly of P. F. Mellen estate, and Harry E. Shaw on the west.

Tax of 1892, $6.72.

No. 43—George H. and Araminta Stewart, 10,000 square feet of land, more or less, situate on the north side of Laurel St., being lots No. 81 and 82 on said street, between land now or formerly of Richard Allen on the east, and land now or formerly of P. F. Mellen estate, and Harry E. Shaw, on the west.

Tax of 1893, $6.56.

No. 44—Mary Cahill heirs, 2212 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate No. 415, formerly 125 Moody St., on the northeasterly side of said street, between land now or formerly of Robert H. Staples on the northwest, and land now or formerly of Mrs. Mary Abbott on the southeast.

Tax of 1892, $64.01.
Tax of 1893, $62.48.

No. 45—Thomas A. Main, 9000 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Eighth Ave. and Mammoth Road, being No. 4 Eighth Ave., between land now or formerly of James S. Brooks on the northeast, and land now or formerly of the estate of Joseph Wilson on the northwest.

Tax of 1892, $40.99.
Tax of 1893, $45.02.

No. 47—George W. Southwick, 3500 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate No. 54, formerly No. 28 Mammoth Road, on the west side of said road, between land now or formerly of Margaret Hicksen on the north, and land now or formerly of Joseph B. Howell on the south.

Tax of 1892, $31.75.

No. 48—Wilbur S. Bishop, 4030 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate on the east side of Rea St., being No. 60 on said street, between land now or formerly of John W. Butterworth on the north, and land now or formerly of Shepard, Russell & Fuller on the south.

Tax of 1892, $54.26.
Tax of 1893, $52.97.

No. 49—Julia E. A. Fields, 9470 square feet of land, more or less, situate on Holyrood Ave., being lot No. 2 on said avenue, between land now or formerly of Miles Veevers on the south, and land now or formerly of Dennis T. Finnegan on the north.

Tax of 1892, $7.90.
Tax of 1893, $7.71.

No. 50—Mary J. Gorman est., 1437 square feet of land, more or less, with buildings thereon, situate No. 63, formerly 43 George St., being on the nothwest corner of George and Tyler Sts., between land now or formerly of E. W. Trull on the north, and land now or formerly of Mary Way on the west.

Tax of 1892, $30.05.
Tax of 1893, $28.70.

No. 51—Joseph F. Manahan, 12,000 square feet of land, more or less, situate on the west side of Parkview Ave., being lots Nos. 171 and 172 on said avenue, between land now or formerly of C. D. Rolfe on the north, and land now or formerly of F. H. Derby on the south.

Tax of 1892, $10.08.
Tax of 1893, $ 0.84.

☞ Other estates to be sold for nonpayment of taxes will be found advertised in the following papers of this date:
Nos. 1 to 17 in Lowell Morning Times.
Nos. 18 to 34 in Lowell Morning Mail.
Nos. 52 to 68 in Lowell Daily News.
Nos. 69 to 85 in Lowell Daily Courier.
Nos. 86 to 103 in Lowell Daily Citizen.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON,
City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the City of Lowell.

25 Cents

Will buy one dollar's worth of gas light—that is, if you use a

Welsbach Burner.

THE

H. R. Barker M'f'g Co.

Guarantees this.

MULLIN & WINSLOW,
Dealers in
COAL
At Summer Prices
1018 Gorham Street.
Telephone 21-6.

Great Removal Sale.
We are about to remove to more commodious quarters and find it necessary to close out our present stock of Harnesses of every description. The greatly reduced prices will place our stock within reach of everybody in need of Harnesses. Have leased for a term of years the "Old Brabrook Stand," established in 1827.
J. C. DONOVAN,
67 Market street.

PETER J. BRADY,
GROCER.
446 Gorham Street.
Choice, Teas, Coffees and Spices. Try our "BIG TWELVE," brand of flour the best in the city.

Drain's Bargain Store.
Nearly everybody is obliged to buy DRY GOODS of some description. Why not patronize the place where there are real bargains.
DRAIN'S,
111 Gorham Street.

W. H. DAVIS,
Merchant Tailor.
Has a Large Assortment of
Nice Cloths,
Clay Diagonals,
Scotch Suitings, etc.
W. H. DAVIS,
50 CENTRAL ST

THE MASON & HAMLIN PIANO
Is characterized by that same Highest Standard of Excellence which has achieved a reputation for the Mason & Hamlin Organs as the standard of the world. The Mason & Hamlin Piano is constructed on an improved method of stringing, invented and patented in 1883, which piano experts pronounce "The Greatest Improvement in Pianos in Half a Century." The agency for these Pianos and Organs has been secured for Lowell and vicinity by
George Gardner,
45 PRESCOTT STREET.

I. VAN TINE
Expert Bicycle Machinist,
Builder of "Climax" and "Built to Reach" bicycles.
Fine Repairing a Specialty. All work guaranteed. Parts of principal makes always in stock. No. 7 HURD STREET.

John F. Coleman,
Fire Insurance Agent,
Will write Fire Insurance Policies in first-class companies on household furniture, dwelling houses, barns, etc., at lowest rates. Parties [illegible] call on Mr. Coleman before insuring elsewhere. Both Stock and Mutual companies represented.
ROOM 7, POST OFFICE BLOCK.

DRS. CUFF & CONSTANTINEAU
Surgeon Dentists
Rooms 5, 6, 7, 8, Bon Marche Build'g,
159 Merrimack Street.

Do You Go To Lawrence?
If So, Call At
THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
Which now has the Finest Dining Rooms in the city. They have been recently renovated. The Cuisine is Unsurpassed

Are You Ready for Hot Weather?
Prepare by buying a good Oil Stove or Refrigerator. Perhaps you need a Baby Carriage. Those can be had at bargain prices at
VICTOR PIHL'S,
CORNER CENTRAL AND NORTH STS.

SCOTT & O'DAY,
Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers.
Steam, Gas and Water Piping.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
11 SOUTH STREET,
Near Middlesex.

DODGERS of every description printed at short notice at the SUN office.

EXPORTS

Of Cold Caused Depression in Finances.

THE COAL STRIKE IS ALSO A FACTOR.

Anticipated Improvement Has Failed to Come.

NEW YORK, June 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The week has been rich in promise, but poor in performance. It was confidently promised that exports of gold would cease, but they have not. It was promised that the end of the coal strike would bring immediate recovery of industries, but partial resumption of work discloses comparative scantiness of demand for products.

The exports of gold have been $7,750,000 during the week, notwithstanding continued and more liberal sales of exchange.

Operations in wheat advanced the price 1 3-4 cents, though western receipts were only 1,381,510 bushels, against 2,269,185 last year, and Atlantic exports only 555,931 bushels, against 2,502,098 last year

Corn advanced, but again receded with small exports and fairly large receipts.

Cotton declined 1-16th, but recovered. The visible stock of American here and abroad is 2,512,990 bales, against 2,582,573 last year, and there is every reason to expect an increased yield.

Textile Trade Is Dull.

It was confidently expected that the settlement of tariff on textiles by the senate would improve the condition of textile manufactures. But there is scarcely any evidence of such a result as yet, the large sales of cottons being distinctly traceable to more seasonable weather and larger retail sales, and to further concessions by sellers.

The stock of unsold print cloths at Providence, Fall River and Boston is over 1,000,000 pieces, but the accumulation continues. The orders for fall are limited, and staples are irregular in price.

Wool is active, with sales about equal to half a full consumption, 3,252,541 pounds, against 2,989,800 for the same week last year, and 5,413,550 in 1892. For three weeks of June the sales have been 8,789,124 pounds, against 16,933,650 in 1892.

Prices Weakening.

There is much disappointment that the partial termination of the coal strike does not promptly enlarge the demand for iron and steel products, which is evidently too narrow as yet to support much increase of production. Prices are weakening. Bessemer pig selling a $10.90 at Pittsburg, beams at $1.30 and angles at $1.20.

Western orders are comparatively liberal, though much smaller than in other years, but no improvement is seen at Philadelphia, while in the central region the continuing coke strike and grave uncertainty about the July settlement of iron workers' wages causes much hesitation.

The shoe industry appears to fare better than others in quantity of products, though mainly in the low priced goods, for which most of the manufacturers have orders reaching well into the future, while the medium goods are greatly neglected.

Failures during the week are 214 in the United States, against 273 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 14 last year.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There was a $8000 fire at Somersworth, N. H.

Great damage was done by a cyclone at Booneville, Mo.

Senator Patton calls the income tax the result of a bargain.

Strained relations exist between Nicaragua and Costa Rico.

Tramp army leaders were arrested in Louisville for vagrancy.

The extended drought was broken in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

At Rowe, Mass., little Edith Bishop was killed at school by a lightning bolt.

Texas Populists omitted the woman suffrage plank from their platform.

Kaiser William has caused the arrest of his chamberlain for writing anonymous letters.

Hill's speech won no converts and no radical modification of the income tax is likely.

Walter O. Wise of Fitchburg, Mass., 21 years old, lost a leg by falling under the cars at Ayer Junction.

Mines were discovered under the tracks of the railroad over which the czar of Russia was to travel.

The payment of Mexican war pensions will make an expense of more than $1,000,000 per annum for the United States

The annual reunion and banquet of the Army and Navy club of Connecticut took place at the Fort Griswold House, New London, Conn.

William Middleton, alias Mason, who is serving a sentence of three years in the Massachusetts state prison for robbing the mails, has applied for a pardon.

Several members of the Massachusetts state board of education are making a tour over Barnstable county among those towns which desire the proposed new normal school.

Wound Up With a Banquet.

CONCORD, N. H., June 23.—The exercises in connection with the 25th annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac were brought to a close last night with a banquet. The company was most distinguished, comprising the chief magistrates of the state and city. The notable Generals Miles and Brooke of the regular army, ex-Governor Fairchild of Wisconsin and scores of veterans who were high in the ranks of the army of the Potomac. General Miles, the retiring president of the society, presided.

A Dastardly Deed.

WICHITA, Kan., June 23.—A mob at Round Pond, last night, blew up the bridge of the Rock Island road with dynamite, just outside of the corporate limits. The sheriff is powerless. When the train passed the city, a short time before without stopping, according to the ordinance, the engineer was shot at twice. Bloodshed is imminent.

The Invitation to Gladstone.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A letter of invitation to Mr. Gladstone to visit the United States was circulated in the senate yesterday, and was signed by almost all the senators to whom it was presented. The suggestion is made that a visit such as that proposed would be a fitting way in which to begin the period of rest and recuperation upon which he has entered.

Beat Her Own Record.

LONDON, June 23.—Steamer Campania, from New York, made the run in 5d. 10h. 55m. This beats the best time ever made by a steamship between New York and Queenstown. It is 1h. 12m. ahead of the previous record (5d. 12h. 7m.), also made by the Campania.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

AN ITALIAN ORGAN GRINDER SHOOTS JAMES CONNORS

Because of Assault for Refusing to Play Annie Rooney—Italian Used a Revolver Promptly.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 23.—James Connors was shot and fatally wounded at Bradford last evening, by Quani Andrea, an organ grinder. Because Andrea would not play "Annie Rooney" at the request of Connors, it is alleged that the latter assaulted the Italian. Andrea drew a revolver and shot his assailant near the heart. Andrea was arrested.

AN ALLEGED INCENDIARY.

Charles W. Stone of Athol Is Credited With Being a Bad Man.

ATHOL, Mass., June 23.—Charles W. Stone, about 21 years of age, who may prove to be a very bad man, was arrested at Lake Pleasant by Deputy Sheriff Doane and Police Officer Jacques, assisted by Detective Newbegin of Boston.

Stone is charged with setting fire to what was known as the Hapgood & Smith match factory, but owned by Edson Fitch of Montreal, managed by S J Bennett of Athol. The loss by fire was estimated to be $10,000

Stone, who is known as "Stony," served two years in the Concord reformatory for larceny and two months in Fitchburg jail for vagrancy, only leaving there the 10th of last April. He has been around town, unable to obtain work, owing to the hard name he bore. He has been sleeping in any place he could find, in sheds, barns, etc.

He had become desperate, caring not what became of himself.

After the fire in the match factory, which was on May 27, he was the first person to give the alarm, and received 50 cents for discovering it.

Detective Newbegin of Boston soon appeared and formed the acquaintance of Stone, representing himself to be at the head of a large gang of thieves, etc. Stone became interested, and Newbegin alleges that he was ready to help Newbegin rob, set fires or do anything else where there was a chance to make a cent.

He was given a hearing before the district court yesterday, and pleading guilty, was bound over to the grand jury at Fitchburg in the sum of $5000. Being unable to furnish bonds, he was taken to Fitchburg jail by Sheriff Doane.

It seems that while Stone thought he was a pal of this large gang of thieves, he mentioned several stores and different places where they might secure good booty.

A Family Affair.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A motion was made yesterday to remove the executors of the late millionaire, Benjamin Richardson, on the ground that they have been squandering the estate. The executors are the wife of the deceased and a brother. Mrs. Michael Karam, a daughter of the deceased, charges them with delaying settlement.

Unhappy Peru.

LIMA, June 23.—Reports have been received of fresh disturbances in the northern provinces. A detachment of 250 soldiers, under General Santa Rosa, has been sent to Payta. News has also been received of an outbreak in Junin, where troops have also been sent. The city is flooded with revolutionary notices.

Organization Completed.

NEW YORK, June 23.—After a great deal of litigation, the reorganization of the Thurber-Whyland company has been completed. The new company filed articles of incorporation at Trenton yesterday, under the name of the American Grocers' company, with a capital of $8,000,000.

The Definition of "Amateur."

PARIS, June 23.—The International Athletic congress has decided that it is impossible to be a professional in one kind of sport and an amateur in another. The definition "amateur" does not apply for the present to horse racing, pigeon shooting or yachting.

Will Try the Boycott.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Unless the officials of the Pullman Palace Car company agree to arbitrate with their men on strike before next Tuesday noon, a general boycott of all the cars of the company will be instituted by the American Railway union.

Britishers Eyed Her Closely.

GLASGOW, June 23.—The American yacht Vigilant left Henderson's dock yesterday afternoon, and was towed down the Clyde to Gourock, where the British channel fleet is lying. She was regarded by the men of the British fleet with intense interest.

Couldn't Sell Liquor.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 23.—The lessees of the driving park have thrown up the lease, owing to restrictions of liquor selling, and the park is to be closed henceforth. This looks like a death blow to horse trotting here.

Found In the Merrimack.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 23.—The body of a man found in the Merrimack river has been identified as John W. Mottian. He leaves a widow and mother in England, and had brothers in Fall River, Mass.

Big Fire at Ashland.

ASHLAND, Mass., June 23.—A fire which broke out at noon yesterday in Hatch & Co.'s heel factory spread to several adjoining houses, and caused a damage of $25,000.

Consumption Claimed Him.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Fred Burbank, well known as a lecturer, died at his home yesterday of consumption. He was one of the most prominent of America's platform humorists, and was also a writer of comic sketches. He has not appeared in public for the past four years, having spent most of that time in California for his health.

A Five-Round Mill.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., June 23.—A prize fight took place near here between Black Frank, middleweight champion of Canada, and "Big Jack," also colored, of Williamsport, Pa. "Big Jack" was knocked out in the fifth round.

SAN SALVADOR

TO DEMAND EZETA FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Case of Importance to the Diplomats of Both Countries.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The are indications that the Ezeta case will become as celebrated in diplomatic history as the Barrundia affair, and there is reason to believe that it will result in causing our government to assume a definite position in the matter of the right of asylum.

GENERAL ANTONIO EZETA.

Although the status quo is maintained at La Libertad, and the Salvadorean refugees, with one exception, are still safe on the United States ship Bennington, there is the best authority for the statement that the Salvadorean provisional government has determined to press to the end its demand for the surrender of General Antonio Ezeta, the vice president of the late government. It is likely that the other refugees will not be included in the demand.

Difficulty In Negotiating.

So far the negotiations between the two governments have been conducted with much difficulty through our consul at La Libertad and Captain Thomas of the Bennington. But the case has assumed such importance that according to reliable advices the Salvadorean government has determined to place it in the hands of a high diplomatic representative. Accordingly, it has requested Dr. Guzman to assume the position of Salvadorean minister at Washington, and conduct the negotiations with the state department relative to the Ezeta case.

Dr. Guzman is at present the minister resident of Nicaragua here, and the tender from the Salvadorean government is a recognition of the high diplomatic ability he has shown in conducting successfully the delicate and complicated negotiations which have characterized the relations between the United States and Nicaragua in recent years.

All of the diplomatic representatives of Central and South American countries are deeply interested in the outcome of the Ezeta case, as having a future application to their countries, and, therefore, they are gratified at the action of the Salvadorean government in taking steps in having their case properly presented to the United States.

Dr. Guzman, it is understood, has replied to the offer, that he will accept the position provided his own government will give its consent.

MACKAY GOT A VERDICT.

End of a Suit For Slander Against a Newfoundland Newspaper.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 23.—Public interest has been excited to a marked degree in a libel case against The Telegram, Sir William Whiteway's organ, by one of the most prominent men of the country, Hon. A. M. Mackay, superintendent of the Anglo-American Telegraph company.

The paper published articles reflecting upon Mr. Mackay's conduct in his capacity, and charged him with violating his official obligations and revealing the contents of messages passing through the company's offices. The case resulted in a verdict in favor of Mackay, who was awarded $500 damages besides costs. The case occupied four days.

The amount of damages awarded exceeds any ever given before, the next largest being $100. This was the first of seven suits which have been brought against The Telegram. There were more mandamus arguments Friday. All the cases were taken for consideration by the judges.

Tore the Banner Into Shreds.

HINTON, W. Va., June 23.—Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge passed through here en route home from Washington. About 300 citizens assembled at the depot and made calls for him. He appeared at the car window and shook hands with the crowd. Cheers were deafening. One man, not friendly to Breckinridge, pinned up a banner: "Protection to the American Women," which was torn into shreds by the congressman's admirers.

Talkative Tillman.

CHARLESTON, June 23.—At a campaign meeting at Camden yesterday, Governor Tillman had the opening and Butler the closing. Tillman protested against the policy of conducting the meetings on the line of personal abuse. Speaking of the way he had responded to the attack made upon him by Senator Butler, he said: "When I got to Lancaster I pulled off his shirt and lifted the hide, and put some salt and pepper under it."

Jumped From Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, June 23.—An unknown man jumped from the Brooklyn bridge midway on the structure yesterday afternoon. He sank beneath the surface of the water when he struck and did not reappear.

Largest In the World.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The largest and costliest organ in the United States, if not in the world, the gift of Edward F. Searles to Grace Episcopal church, was dedicated last night.

Fatally Burned.

PROVIDENCE, June 23.—Manna Fischer, 45 years old, was lighting an oil stove at her home in Jewetown last evening, when the oil exploded. The woman's body was soon a mass of flames, and she was fatally burned.

GREAT CÆSAR!

Had to "Grin and Bear It" when he had a pain. You can grin and banish it at once by using PERRY DAVIS'

Pain Killer

Sold and used everywhere. A whole medicine chest by itself. Kills every form of external or internal pain. DOSE—A teaspoonful in half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

THE TARIFF

The Bill Passed by a Small Margin.

REPUBLICANS HAVE GIVEN UP THE FIGHT.

They See No Chance of Defeating the Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The debate on the income tax in the senate yesterday consumed nine hours, and was marked by some very interesting and sensational incidents Only one set speech was made, that by Mr. Patton of Michigan.

Just before adjournment, Senator Harris and Senator Hill engaged in a war of words, in which the manners of the "plantation" and the "slums of New York" were contrasted. Finally Mr. Hill practically carried his point and secured an adjournment, but Senator Harris gave notice that he would demand "longer sessions" unless the tariff bill is completed today.

The Income Tax.

All efforts to unite the Republican vote on the proposed modification of the income tax appear to have failed.

The two votes taken Thursday are no indication of the real strength of the income tax proposition. The amendment which will show the strength of the opponents of the tax is the one fixing the rate of $1000 and upwards.

A careful canvass of the senate by senators interested in the fate of the bill, does not reveal any defection as the result of Hill's argument. This would indicate that opinions are now made up and are not likely to be changed by anything that may happen on the floor of the senate.

When Will It Pass?

The question, will the tariff bill pass? is no longer asked by any one about the senate chamber; it is now when will the bill pass?

It is known that the Republicans have abandoned all hope of being able to defeat the bill, and that being the case there no longer seems to be any reason for delay.

For some days the effort has been made to ascertain how Messrs. Allen and Kyle, the two Populists who sit on the Democratic side of the chamber, will vote, and it is understood that the Republicans are assured that they will vote for the bill. This being the case, there is no hope of its ultimate defeat.

The poll of the senate indicates that the pending bill will be passed by a majority of either five or six votes. Nevertheless, should either Mr. Kyle or Mr. Allen weaken, the senate might be unable to pass the bill. It is known that the solid 38 Republican votes will be cast against the bill. Mr. Peffer will also vote against it, notwithstanding the income tax provisions. That would make the final vote stand 39 against the bill, and 46 for it.

By One Vote.

It is generally understood that if their doing so would defeat the measure, Senators Hill, Murphy and Irby would all vote against it. This would reduce the majority in favor of the bill to a single vote, a very narrow margin in a measure of the magnitude of the present tariff proposition.

There has been a cessation of active work on the part of the Republican leaders during the last two days, and this, taken with the statements privately made, is taken as an indication that the fight has been practically abandoned. After the income tax is disposed of, the whisky tax will follow, and then material for debate over the bill will apparently be exhausted.

Senator Jones expects to see the bill out of the senate tonight, while Senator Aldrich is inclined to admit that the bill might be out of the way by Tuesday next. There are some snags in the path, however. Mr. Allison appears to be opposed to any haste, and in this attitude he is backed by the northwestern men who were frozen out in the combination that resulted in the increase of duties.

Anti-Option Bill Passed.

The Hatch anti-option bill was passed in the house by a vote of 150 to 86. The last day of the contest was much more interesting than the previous days of the debate During the two hours allowed for amendments a number were offered, many of which were accepted by the committee of the whole, but when the final action came in the house all amendments were rejected, and the bill passed in its original form, except that flour was placed among the commodities affected by the bill.

An analysis of the vote by which the bill was passed showed 94 Democrats, 47 Republicans and 8 Populists—total, 149—in favor of the bill, and 61 Democrats and

Although it was near 5 o'clock when the anti-option bill was disposed of, the general deficiency appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Sayers, who will have charge of the measure on the floor, made an explanation of its items, and then the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, when routine pension matters were discussed.

Cycle Records Lowered.

ROME, N. Y., June 23.—The sixth annual tournament and championship race meet of the Rome cyclists took place in this city yesterday. Two New York state records were broken. Johnson lowered the best time for a half mile, flying start, from the record of 1m. 2 2-5s. to 59 2-5s. Sanger rode out a mile, flying start, in 2m. 4s. flat, breaking his own best New York state record of 2m. 6 2-5s.

Disappointed In Matchmaking.

BUFFALO, June 23.—Mrs Fred Dorest died in terrible agony, as the result of a wilful attempt upon her life by taking rat poison. She was disappointed in not being able to bring about a marriage between her daughter and a boarder.

Best summer drink for children. Keeps them well and strong.

Knapp's ROOTBEER EXTRACT

So delicious, economical, healthful, and pure. Unequalled in the world.

All Grocers and Druggists, 25c.

Yes, Madam, the Toilet Soap is Absolutely Free.

This beautiful cake of OLIVE OIL SOAP is in every package of the famous . . .

Ivorine WASHING POWDER,

which is having an immense sale. The soap alone is worth all you pay for the entire package. If you have never used Ivorine, take a package home and try it.

Its effect is wonderful on clothes, dishes, or in fact on everything that soap is used for.

You pay no more for a 1¾ lb. package of Ivorine than for a lb. of other kinds.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.
For 50 years the makers of Yankee Shaving Soap.

COST OF A TRIP TO EUROPE.

Less Than $2 a Day if You Follow This Man's Economical Style.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, who, with a friend, had a six months' trip abroad, has the following to say regarding the expense incident to the outing:

It was exactly five months from the day we left New York to the day when we saw Sandy Hook light again. We went first to Glasgow, doing Scotland, England and London. Then we visited Holland and Belgium, followed the Rhine to Mayence, and thence by Frankfort and Leipsic to Berlin. From Berlin we went to Dresden, Munich, Innsbruck, in the Tyrol into Italy, seeing Verona, Venice, Florence, Rome, Pisa, Genoa and Milan. Then we went over the St. Gothard to Lucerne and Switzerland, thence to Paris, London, Windsor, Oxford, Stratford, Chester and Liverpool We tramped for several days in Scotland, for a week among the English lakes and for two weeks in the Alps. We staid at native inns and hotels, except in large cities, where we usually took lodgings. We went second cabin in steamships and second and third class on railroads. Our luggage consisted simply of a camera and two knapsacks. Our knowledge of foreign languages was confined to a limited command of German, which stood us in good stead in Austria, Italy and Switzerland. Had we known Italian and French, our expenses would have been less.

Our living expenses for the whole time, not including the days on the ocean, averaged 75 cents to each of us. Railroad and steamer fares averaged 97 cents each. Thus $1 72 was the whole actual cost per diem. Careful and detailed accounts of the expenses on our trip were made and preserved. These figures, showing railroad, steamer and living expenses, are actual, not estimates. The railroad and steamship expenses from New York through England and the continent and return were $144.32 each. The living expenses, including all daily incidentals, for the two of us per week were as follows:

Scotland and Edinburgh	$13 73
English lakes	15 30
Cathedral towns and London	13 50
London	12 03
London, Holland and Belgium	12 54
Germany	11 75
Germany—Berlin	9 37
Germany	11 36
Austria and Italy	11 91
Italy—Rome	10 51
Italy and Switzerland	10 88
Switzerland	9 57
Paris	10 63
Paris	8 01
Paris and London	7 98
London	6 91
London and England	7 18
Total	$186 69

It is to be noticed that the cheapest week was in London, the cost of living there being less than 50 cents each day. As a rule, the living expenses in the large cities were considerably less than elsewhere. We spent more than half the time in the great capitals—six weeks in London, three in Paris, two in Berlin and one in Rome. It was our plan to secure lodgings where we remained a week or more. In London we had a pleasant room in Russell square, only a few minutes from the British museum, Holborn and the city. Our rent was 8 shillings a week, or 15 cents each a day. On Holborn we found a restaurant where a substantial roast could be had for from sixpence up. Very often we took our breakfast in our room. It consisted of coffee, rolls and butter, cold meat, jam, etc. This was made possible by a small alcohol stove and supply of provisions. In Berlin we had a large and very comfortable front room containing two beds, a lounge, armchairs, grate, piano, etc., which cost us 15 marks for the two weeks, or 13 cents a day each In Paris we paid even less for a room at a hotel. We were nearly always fortunate in having a definite place in mind before arriving in a city. This came to us by diligence and perservance in conversing with fellow travelers. We always made it a rule to arrive early in a town so that we could secure rooms to advantage. We asked questions without stint and prevented ourselves from being swindled by making definite bargains at the beginning.

Wasting Money on Lamb.

A great deal of money has been foolishly spent over the first editions of Charles Lamb, who, like most other prolific writers, published much of which in later years he did not feel particularly proud. His "Poetry For Children" (1809) is a case in point It is believed that there are only two or three copies of this wretched little collection in existence, but that number more than satisfies the world's needs. Two or three years ago one man in 5,000,000 was found willing to pay £35 for an example, and it is to be hoped that that gentleman is still in the full enjoyment of his "bargain," the actual literary value of which is perhaps twopence. For some time it was thought that this collection had quite faded out of existence, but by some untoward fatality it again came to light.

The exhumation of this kind of stuff nearly always brings in its train a crowd of other booklets and pamphlets whose claims to a new lease of life are based entirely on the bookseller's assumption that they were probably written by Lamb or some such celebrity A composition entitled "The Butterfly's Ball and the Grasshopper's Feast" has frequently been catalogued as by Lamb and of course priced accordingly, while its illustrations have been boldly assigned to Blake. No one but an infatuated as well as ignorant collector would accept either statement.—Fortnightly Review.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY.

LOWELL, MASS.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies

ESTABLISHED 1852. - - - CHARTERED 1865.

This school continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known For particulars address: The Superior.

What would Lowell be without the spindle? The city is known the world over as "The Spindle City."

The Spindle Cigar

is made by HENRY FLOOD: best smoke in town.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Joe Walcott Easily Disposes of Mike Harris, One of Gotham's Pets.

BOSTON, June 23.—Seeming discouraged at the shouts of 2000 spectators, or possibly by the blows of Joe Walcott, which seemed to land so fast that the crowd could hardly distinguish one from another, Mike Harris, the much lauded "conqueror" of the colored man, sank to the floor last night and failed to rise before the allotted 10 seconds were up, and the pride of Boston's colored population was again a victor.

The scene was the Casino, and the fight was the long-looked-for battle between Joe Walcott and Mike Harris of New York, who at one time received a verdict over the dusky lad.

Walcott had all his own way from the start. Even the best that can be said for the New York man is that he is tricky, but he lacked the sand that is essential to a good pugilist, and from the time time was called seemed anxious to lie down and run around rather than fight.

The first round was all in favor of the black man, and after this it was only a question of how long Harris would stand the "gaff." He slipped to the floor three times, but always managed to get up in the required 10 seconds. Neither man did much execution, but whatever was done was on the darkey's side.

It looked in the fifth as though Harris wanted to stop, for twice did he drop to his knees without being hit. He succeeded, after getting three or four punches on the jaw and face, in keeping out of the negro's way until the call of the timekeepers sent them to their corners.

The sixth and last round was short and sweet. O'Rourke told his man to bring the thing to a close, and this the little fellow, who was fully a foot shorter than Harris, did with a rush. He followed Harris about the ring, landing right and left very rapidly, so fast, in fact, that the spectators couldn't count them. Harris was getting quite a hammering, and, after Walcott hit a stiff one on the jaw, he fell to the floor, and remained there until Mr. Kelleher said "out."

Preparing Cork.

The methods in vogue in barking and harvesting the cork in Spain and Portugal are pretty much the same. The barking operation is affected when the tree has acquired sufficient strength to withstand the rough handling it receives during this operation, which takes place when it has attained the fifteenth year of its growth. After the first stripping the tree is left in this juvenescent state to regenerate, subsequent strippings being effected at intervals of not less than three years, and under this process the tree will continue to thrive and bear for upward of 150 years If the bark is not removed artificially, it will on maturity split and dismantle itself. This is caused by the fresh growth of bark forming underneath.

The cork of the first barking is termed corcho bornio—bornizo, or virgin cork. The cork of the second stripping is called pelas, or secondary cork. The work of removing the bark from the tree is performed in summer by men, who are always paid at the rate of 2s. 6d. a day. The instruments used for the work are an ax, a lever and a handsaw for the cutting of transversal incisions. The first process through which the bark passes after stripping is that of boiling This is sometimes done in the woods, but more frequently in the cork factory, in large, specially constructed caldrons, in which the bark is left to boil for upward of an hour. This seething process increases the thickness and elasticity of the cork, and at the same time the tannin and other feculent substances generally existing in the bark are desiccated.—Chambers' Journal.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Uncalled for at the Post Office at Lowell, Mass., for the Week Ending, June 23rd, 1894. Publication in THE SUN authorized by Postoffice department

Gentlemen's List.

Allen, Herbert S
Allen Chas H Dr
Angel, Alcide
Arseneau, Alexis
Barnheid, F
Bryant, H L
Brown, D A
Blue Mathew
Berry, Joseph L 2
Beauchene, Aurele
Bachelder, R G
Blackburn, T L
Bates, J D
Bassett, L M
Cutler, Wm
Canton, Wm
Carroll, Thomas
Corbett, Ernest
Duffy, John F
Davidson, Wm T
Daley, John
Demers, Alfred
Desrotean, Sam
Deselle, David
De Melle Jodo Cabal
Dowd, B H
Donovan, John
Doherty Patrick
Ducharme, Joseph
Emerson, W R
Ferson, A P
Ferson, E C
Gulliland, Henry J
Gelvin, Richard
Goodwin, J C
Howard, J Arthur
Hamlin & Russell
Hadley, Henry
Hardy, Fred J
Hanson, Alfred
Hawley, H B
Kelley, Hugh
King, Richard
Lavoi, Samuel
Lamson Bicycle Co
Lovejoy, Joseph
Malieux Arthur
McMillan, Archie
McIntire, C W
Mosier, George
Moore, Andrew
Monbleau, Napoleon
Morey, John
Oulette, Louis
O'Sullivan, D J
Orion, P L 2
Pratt, Geo H
Roarke, John
Robinson, F M
Roach, John J 2
Stuart, Elbert S
Smith, Geo F
Silver, Wm
Stoblard, Geo F
Symes, Wm G
Tobin, R
Tripp, Charles E
Tucbergo Joseph
Tolbert, Luger
Worcester, Paul
Wood, J W
Whittaker, Samuel
Webster, W A
Waugh, Waldo

Ladies' List.

Ayer, Mrs Eileen B
Averill, Mrs F O
Allen, Miss Annie
Ayer, Miss Hattie L
Brakky, Mrs William
Batchelder, Mrs C O
Bagen Mrs Lizzie E
Pradly, Mrs C Morrison
Bergest, Mrs Fred
Brown, Mrs M A E
Bolden, Mrs Alfred
Burdick, Mrs M E
Chaous, Delle Jenny
Cushing, Miss F M
Campbell Minnie R
Ducharme, Miss Matilda
Daly, Rose
Dunepond, Mrs Mazes
Dowd, Miss Bessie
Duffy, Mrs Sadie E
Finley, Miss Annie
Gilmore, Mrs Geo B
Ganghan, Miss Siss
Gaffney, Mrs. Theresa
Haroux, Miss Anna
Harvey, Miss Katrina L.
Hamblet, Mrs Sadie
Janson, Miss Julia
Kane, Miss Maggie
Lessard, Delle Sarch
Lowe, Mary E
Murphy, Miss Mary
Mariam, Mahitable
Martin, Miss Katie 2
Mooney, Miss
Moroney, Mrs F
Mooney, Miss Brida
Miles, Miss Jennie
Mickley, Miss Lena
Miller, Mrs Wallace
McAllister, Miss Minnie
Manahan, Mrs Orian A
Parker, Mrs E
Phelps, Mrs James
Pollitt, Mrs Grace
Quinney, Mrs Ella
Queen, Miss Mary
Riley, Mary
Riley, Mrs Agnes
Roth, Miss Julia
Rock, Miss Rosa
Spencer, Miss Emma
Tuttle, Miss S
Toy, Miss Mamie E
Tuney, Mrs Henry

LETTERHEADS and ENVELOPES of all kinds printed at THE SUN office.

WANT COLUMN

Advertisements inserted under this head for ONE CENT A WORD, first insertion; subsequent insertions HALF PRICE.

LOST—A lady's ring, set with garnet and four pearls, on Wednesday night in the vicinity of Suffolk street. Reward at this office.

WANTED—A position as a first-class grocery clerk or meat cutter. Can furnish best of references, was with last employer three years. Address H. M. Richardson, City General Del's.

INFORMATION WANTED—As to the whereabouts of Willie Casey, aged 14 years, son of Daniel Casey, residing at 24 Chapel street, who mysteriously disappeared on Monday last. Address Daniel Casey, Chapel street.

MRS. MARY A. MURPHY of Collinsville wants summer boarders. Residence about a mile from Lakeview

WANTED—good barber for Saturday. Bring tools. 99 East Merrimack street.

WANTED—An energetic man to take the agency of our Kiln dried bundle wood. One having some other business which occupies only a part of his time preferred. Address W, SUN office.

TENEMENTS TO LET

TO LET—A good tenement, 52 Third street. 8 rooms, rent $3 50 per week

TO LET—At Middlesex Village a tenement of six rooms and barn with large yard. G. D. Kimball, 6 Runels building, cor. Merr'k and Bridge streets.

FOR SALE—cottage of 6 rooms and pantry near Salem street, sewer connections, good lot of land, price $1300 Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—In Belvidere, cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land. This is a bargain. Price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street

GET YOUR SUMMER CLOTHES cleansed at the Merrimack Steam Dyeing and Cleansing house. Clothing dyed, cleansed and repaired at short notice, 477 Merrimack street, F.P. Lew, proprietor.

PANTS PRESSED—10 CENTS per pair at Baldwin's, 49½ Merrimack street, opp. Tremont.

FOR SALE—In Centralville, good cottage house of 7 rooms, pantry and bath rooms. Furnace in cellar. Good large barn and carriage house, and 6000 feet of land. Price $2300 on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

CUT PRICES—On Repairing, Sponging and Pressing Gentlemen's Clothing at BALDWIN'S, 494 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A fruit, confectionery, tobacco and cigar store on one of the principal business streets in this city Excellent location for business. Price, $525. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Rooms to let at 40 Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—A 4-tenement block. Store in one, rents for $28 per month, built but a few years, 2740 feet of land, near center of the city and one of the best pieces of property on our list for investment, price $2500. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—Good tenement house, good barn, a lot of fruit, 8000 feet of land, always rented. Price very low and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A good farm of 50 acres with good buildings, 6 miles from Lowell. Price $2000.

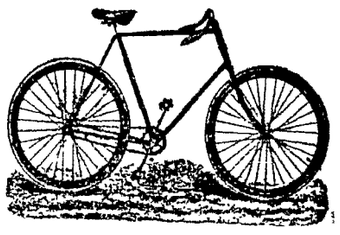
FOR SALE—On Lakeview avenue, cottage house, good lot of land. Price $950 G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE. -A 2-story 2-tenement house, few steps from Hamilton and Appleton corporations, will rent for $25 per month, a rare opportunity for investment, price $2800. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—A nice cottage house of 7 rooms and shed all in best of condition, gas, cemented cellar, sewer connections, concrete walks, good lot of land room for stable, situated in one of the best locations in the Highlands. Few steps from Coral street—Price $1950. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—City and country property of all kinds, and all prices, and all conditions, to suit everyone who wants to buy. We have boarding and lodging houses of all kinds and just what you want. Money to loan on all kinds of property. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street, Courier building.

FOR SALE.—A small farm seven miles from Lowell, one-half mile from the depot, near the school, one acre of blackberries, one quarter of an acre of strawberries, seventy-five apple trees, twenty pear trees, one and a half acres with three acres of planted. Rare bargain. For further particulars see C. W. Pinkham, 65 Merrimack street Come quick or you will lose this chance.—200 acres of a farm, with a 20 room house; would make a fine summer boarding house. Cuts 50 tons of hay, plenty of fruit, one and a half miles from the depot, and ($1150) eleven hundred and fifty dollars will capture this place. Inquire of C. W. Pinkham, 65 Merrimack street.



CLEVELAND WHEELS.

Callahan & Sanborn

Merrimack Square, Bridge St.

$5000 WORTH OF TRUNKS,

Valises, Bags, Grips, Shawl Straps, Extension Cases, and every kind of goods usually kept in a well stocked Trunk Manufactory. We have outgrown our store, and in order to continue business we have got to have more room, and in order to do this work we will be obliged to get all our goods removed, so for the next ten days we will sell goods at prices that will be so low that everybody can have a trunk by calling at the

LOWELL Trunk Manufactory

70-72 Middlesex Street.

Old Wooden Building.

P. F. Devine, Prop.

JAMES MEEK,

HAY, GRAIN AND POULTRY FOOD.

Little Stone Mill foot of Anne St.

LOWEST PRICES. TELEPHONE 55-5.

South Common Lots

The Superintendent of Commons will be at the band stand, South Common, from 2 to 4 p. m. daily on and after June 13 to let lots for the Fourth of July.

Per order Committee on Commons.

FRANK DUNLAP, Chairman.
WILLIAM L. [illegible], Sec'y.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

EXPORTS

Of Gold Caused Depression in Finances.

THE COAL STRIKE IS ALSO A FACTOR.

Anticipated Improvement Has Failed to Come.

NEW YORK, June 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The week has been rich in promise, but poor in performance. It was confidently promised that exports of gold would cease, but they have not. It was promised that the end of the coal strike would bring immediate recovery of industries, but partial resumption of work discloses comparative scantiness of demand for products.

The exports of gold have been $7,750,000 during the week, notwithstanding continued and more liberal sales of exchange.

Operations in wheat advanced the price 1 3-4 cents, though western receipts were only 1,381,510 bushels, against 2,209,165 last year, and Atlantic exports only 555,931 bushels, against 2,502,098 last year.

Corn advanced, but again receded with small exports and fairly large receipts.

Cotton declined 1-16th, but recovered. The visible stock of American here and abroad is 2,512,990 bales, against 2,582,573 last year, and there is every reason to expect an increased yield.

Textile Trade Is Dull.

It was confidently expected that the settlement of tariff on textiles by the senate would improve the condition of textile manufactures. But there is scarcely any evidence of such a result as yet, the large sales of cottons being distinctly traceable to more seasonable weather and larger retail sales, and to further concessions by sellers.

The stock of unsold print cloths at Providence, Fall River and Boston is over 1,000,000 pieces, but the accumulation continues. The orders for fall are limited, and staples are irregular in price.

Wool is active, with sales about equal to half a full consumption, 3,252,541 pounds, against 2,989,800 for the same week last year, and 5,413,550 in 1892. For three weeks of June the sales have been 8,789,124 pounds, against 16,938,050 in 1892.

Prices Weakening.

There is much disappointment that the partial termination of the coal strike does not promptly enlarge the demand for iron and steel products, which is evidently too narrow as yet to support much increase of production. Prices are weakening. Bessemer pig selling a $10.90 at Pittsburg, beams at $1.30 and angles at $1.20.

Western orders are comparatively liberal, though much smaller than in other years, but no improvement is seen at Philadelphia, while in the central region the continuing coke strike and grave uncertainty about the July settlement of iron workers' wages causes much hesitation.

The shoe industry appears to fare better than others in quantity of products, though mainly in the low priced goods, for which most of the manufacturers have orders reaching well into the future, while the medium goods are greatly neglected.

Failures during the week are 214 in the United States, against 273 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 14 last year.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There was a $3000 fire at Somersworth, N. H.

Great damage was done by a cyclone at Booneville, Mo.

Senator Patton calls the income tax the result of a bargain.

Strained relations exist between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Trump army leaders were arrested in Louisville for vagrancy.

The extended drought was broken in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

At Rowe, Mass., little Edith Bishop was killed at school by a lightning bolt.

Texas Populists omitted the woman suffrage plank from their platform.

Kaiser William has caused the arrest of his chamberlain for writing anonymous letters.

Hill's speech won no converts and no radical modification of the income tax is likely.

Walter O. Wise of Fitchburg, Mass., 21 years old, lost a leg by falling under the cars at Ayer Junction.

Mines were discovered under the tracks of the railroad over which the czar of Russia was to travel.

The payment of Mexican war pensions will make an expense of more than $1,000,000 per annum for the United States.

The annual reunion and banquet of the Army and Navy club of Connecticut took place at the Fort Griswold House, New London, Conn.

William Middleton, alias Mason, who is serving a sentence of three years in the Massachusetts state prison for robbing the mails, has applied for a pardon.

Several members of the Massachusetts state board of education are making a tour over Barnstable county among those towns which desire the proposed new normal school.

Wound Up With a Banquet.

CONCORD, N. H., June 23.—The exercises in connection with the 25th annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac were brought to a close last night with a banquet. The company was most distinguished, comprising the chief magistrates of the state and city. The notable Generals Miles and Brooke of the regular army, ex-Governor Fairchild of Wisconsin and scores of veterans who were high in the ranks of the army of the Potomac. General Miles, the retiring president of the society, presided.

A Dastardly Deed.

WICHITA, Kan., June 23.—A mob at Round Pond, last night, blew up the bridge of the Rock Island road with dynamite, just outside of the corporate limits. The sheriff is powerless. When the train passed the city, a short time before without stopping, according to the ordinance, the engineer was shot at twice. Bloodshed is imminent.

The Invitation to Gladstone.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A letter of invitation to Mr. Gladstone to visit the United States was circulated in the senate yesterday, and was signed by almost all the senators to whom it was presented. The suggestion is made that a visit such as that proposed would be a fitting way in which to begin the period of rest and recuperation upon which he has entered.

Beat Her Own Record.

LONDON, June 23.—Steamer Campania, from New York, made the run in 5d. 10h. 36m. This beats the best time ever made by a steamship between New York and Queenstown. It is 1h. 14m. ahead of the previous record (5d. 12h. 2m.), also made by the Campania.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

AN ITALIAN ORGAN GRINDER SHOOTS JAMES CONNORS

Because of Assault for Refusing to Play Annie Rooney—Italian Used a Revolver Promptly.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 23.—James Connors was shot and fatally wounded at Bradford last evening, by Quant Andrea, an organ grinder. Because Andrea would not play "Annie Rooney" at the request of Connors, it is alleged that the latter assaulted the Italian. Andrea drew a revolver and shot his assailant near the heart. Andrea was arrested.

AN ALLEGED INCENDIARY.

Charles W. Stone of Athol Is Credited With Being a Bad Man.

ATHOL, Mass., June 23.—Charles W. Stone, about 21 years of age, who may prove to be a very bad man, was arrested at Lake Pleasant by Deputy Sheriff Doane and Police Officer Jacques, assisted by Detective Newbegin of Boston.

Stone is charged with setting fire to what was known as the Hapgood & Smith match factory, but owned by Edson Fitch of Montreal, managed by S. J. Bennett of Athol. The loss by fire was estimated to be $10,000.

Stone, who is known as "Stony," served two years in the Concord reformatory for larceny and two months in Fitchburg jail for vagrancy, only leaving there the 10th of last April. He has been around town, unable to obtain work, owing to the bad name he bore. He has been sleeping in any place he could find, in sheds, barns, etc.

He had become desperate, caring not what became of himself.

After the fire in the match factory, which was on May 27, he was the first person to give the alarm, and received 50 cents for discovering it.

Detective Newbegin of Boston soon appeared and formed the acquaintance of Stone, representing himself to be at the head of a large gang of thieves, etc. Stone became interested, and Newbegin alleges that he was ready to help Newbegin rob, set fires or do anything else where there was a chance to make a cent.

He was given a hearing before the district court yesterday, and pleading guilty, was bound over to the grand jury at Fitchburg in the sum of $5000. Being unable to furnish bonds, he was taken to Fitchburg jail by Sheriff Doane.

It seems that while Stone thought he was a pal of this large gang of thieves, he mentioned several stores and different places where they might secure good booty.

A Family Affair.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A motion was made yesterday to remove the executors of the late millionaire, Benjamin Richardson, on the ground that they have been squandering the estate. The executors are the wife of the deceased and a brother. Mrs. Michael Karam, a daughter of the deceased, charges them with delaying settlement.

Unhappy Peru.

LIMA, June 23.—Reports have been received of fresh disturbances in the northern provinces. A detachment of 250 soldiers, under General Santa Rosa, has been sent to Payta. News has also been received of an outbreak in Junin, where troops have also been sent. The city is flooded with revolutionary notices.

Organization Completed.

NEW YORK, June 23.—After a great deal of litigation, the reorganization of the Thurber-Whyland company has been completed. The new company filed articles of incorporation at Trenton yesterday, under the name of the American Grocers' company, with a capital of $3,000,000.

The Definition of "Amateur."

PARIS, June 23.—The International Athletic congress has decided that it is impossible to be a professional in one kind of sport and an amateur in another. The definition "amateur" does not apply for the present to horse racing, pigeon shooting or yachting.

Will Try the Boycott.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Unless the officials of the Pullman Palace Car company agree to arbitrate with their men on strike before next Tuesday noon, a general boycott of all the cars of the company will be instituted by the American Railway union.

Britishers Eyed Her Closely.

GLASGOW, June 23.—The American yacht Vigilant left Henderson's dock yesterday afternoon, and was towed down the Clyde to Gourock, where the British channel fleet is lying. She was regarded by the men of the British fleet with intense interest.

Couldn't Sell Liquor.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 23.—The lessees of the driving park have thrown up the lease, owing to restrictions of liquor selling, and the park is to be closed henceforth. This looks like a death blow to horse trotting here.

Found In the Merrimack.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 23.—The body of a man found in the Merrimack river has been identified as John W. Mottian. He leaves a widow and mother in England, and had brothers in Fall River, Mass.

Big Fire at Ashland.

ASHLAND, Mass., June 23.—A fire which broke out at noon yesterday in Hatch & Co.'s heel factory spread to several adjoining houses, and caused a damage of $25,000.

Consumption Claimed Him.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Fred Burbank, well known as a lecturer, died at his home yesterday of consumption. He was one of the most prominent of America's platform humorists, and was also a writer of comic sketches. He has not appeared in public for the past four years, having spent most of that time in California for his health.

A Five-Round Mill.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., June 23.—A prize fight took place near here between Black Frank, middleweight champion of Canada, and "Big Jack," also colored, of Williamsport, Pa. "Big Jack" was knocked out in the fifth round.

SAN SALVADOR

TO DEMAND EZETA FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Case of Importance to the Diplomats of Both Countries.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The are indications that the Ezeta case will become as celebrated in diplomatic history as the Barrundia affair, and there is reason to believe that it will result in causing our government to assume a definite position in the matter of the right of asylum.

GENERAL ANTONIO EZETA.

Although the status quo is maintained at La Libertad, and the Salvadorean refugees, with one exception, are still safe on the United States ship Bennington, there is the best authority for the statement that the Salvadorean provisional government has determined to press to the end its demand for the surrender of General Antonio Ezeta, the vice president of the late government. It is likely that the other refugees will not be included in the demand.

Difficulty In Negotiating.

So far the negotiations between the two governments have been conducted with much difficulty through our consul at La Libertad and Captain Thomas of the Bennington. But the case has assumed such importance that according to reliable advices the Salvadorean government has determined to place it in the hands of a high diplomatic representative. Accordingly, it has requested Dr. Guzman to assume the position of Salvadorean minister at Washington, and conduct the negotiations with the state department relative to the Ezeta case.

Dr. Guzman is at present the minister resident of Nicaragua here, and the tender from the Salvadorean government is a recognition of the high diplomatic ability he has shown in conducting successfully the delicate and complicated negotiations which have characterized the relations between the United States and Nicaragua in recent years.

All of the diplomatic representatives of Central and South American countries are deeply interested in the outcome of the Ezeta case, as having a future application to their countries, and, therefore, they are gratified at the action of the Salvadorean government in taking steps in having their case properly presented to the United States.

Dr. Guzman, it is understood, has replied to the offer, that he will accept the position provided his own government will give its consent.

MACKAY GOT A VERDICT.

End of a Suit For Slander Against a Newfoundland Newspaper.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 23.—Public interest has been excited to a marked degree in a libel case against The Telegram, Sir William Whiteway's organ, by one of the most prominent men of the country, Hon. A. M. Mackay, superintendent of the Anglo-American Telegraph company.

The paper published articles reflecting upon Mr. Mackay's conduct in his capacity, and charged him with violating his official obligations and revealing the contents of messages passing through the company's offices. The case resulted in a verdict in favor of Mackay, who was awarded $500 damages besides costs. The case occupied four days.

The amount of damages awarded exceeds any ever given before, the next largest being $100. This was the first of seven suits which have been brought against The Telegram. There were more mandamus arguments Friday. All the cases were taken for consideration by the judges.

Tore the Banner Into Shreds.

HINTON, W. Va., June 23.—Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge passed through here en route home from Washington. About 300 citizens assembled at the depot and made calls for him. He appeared at the car window and shook hands with the crowd. Cheers were deafening. One man, not friendly to Breckinridge, pinned up a banner: "Protection to the American Women," which was torn into shreds by the congressman's admirers.

Talkative Tillman.

CHARLESTON, June 23.—At a campaign meeting at Camden yesterday, Governor Tillman had the opening and Butler the closing. Tillman protested against the policy of conducting the meetings on the line of personal abuse. Speaking of the way he had responded to the attack made upon him by Senator Butler, he said: "When I got to Lancaster I pulled off his shirt and lifted the hide, and put some salt and pepper under it."

Jumped From Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, June 23.—An unknown man jumped from the Brooklyn bridge midway on the structure yesterday afternoon. He sank beneath the surface of the water when he struck and did not reappear.

Largest In the World.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The largest and costliest organ in the United States, if not in the world, the gift of Edward F. Searles to Grace Episcopal church, was dedicated last night.

Fatally Burned.

PROVIDENCE, June 23.—Manna Flacher, 45 years old, was lighting an oil stove at her home in Jewetown last evening, when the oil exploded. The woman's body was soon a mass of flames, and she was fatally burned.

GREAT CÆSAR!

Had to "Grin and Bear It" when he had a pain. You can grin and bear it at once by using PERRY DAVIS'

Pain Killer

Sold and used everywhere. A whole medicine chest by itself. Kills every form of external or internal pain.

Dose—A teaspoonful in half glass of water or milk (warm if convenient).

THE TARIFF

The Bill Passed by a Small Margin.

REPUBLICANS HAVE GIVEN UP THE FIGHT.

They See No Chance of Defeating the Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The debate on the income tax in the senate yesterday consumed nine hours, and was marked by some very interesting and sensational incidents. Only one set speech was made, that by Mr. Patton of Michigan.

Just before adjournment, Senator Harris and Senator Hill engaged in a war of words, in which the manners of the "plantation" and the "slums of New York" were contrasted. Finally Mr. Hill practically carried his point and secured an adjournment, but Senator Harris gave notice that he would demand "longer sessions" unless the tariff bill is completed today.

The Income Tax.

All efforts to unite the Republican vote on the proposed modification of the income tax appear to have failed.

The two votes taken Thursday are no indication of the real strength of the income tax proposition. The amendment which will show the strength of the opponents of the tax is the one fixing the rate of $1000 and upwards.

A careful canvass of the senate by senators interested in the fate of the bill, does not reveal any defection as the result of Hill's argument. This would indicate that opinions are now made up and are not likely to be changed by anything that may happen on the floor of the senate.

When Will It Pass?

The question, will the tariff bill pass? is no longer asked by any one about the senate chamber; it is now when will the bill pass?

It is known that the Republicans have abandoned all hope of being able to defeat the bill, and that being the case there no longer seems to be any reason for delay.

For some days the effort has been made to ascertain how Messrs. Allen and Kyle, the two Populists who sit on the Democratic side of the chamber, will vote, and it is understood that the Republicans are assured that they will vote for the bill. This being the case, there is no hope of its ultimate defeat.

The poll of the senate indicates that the pending bill will be passed by a majority of either five or six votes. Nevertheless, should either Mr. Kyle or Mr. Allen weaken, the senate might be unable to pass the bill. It is known that the solid 38 Republican votes will be cast against the bill. Mr. Peffer will also vote against it, notwithstanding the income tax provisions. That would make the final vote stand 39 against the bill, and 40 for it.

By One Vote.

It is generally understood that if their doing so would defeat the measure, Senators Hill, Murphy and Irby would all vote against it. This would reduce the majority in favor of the bill to a single vote, a very narrow margin in a measure of the magnitude of the present tariff proposition.

There has been a cessation of active work on the part of the Republican leaders during the last two days, and this, taken with the statements privately made, is taken as an indication that the fight has been practically abandoned. After the income tax is disposed of, the whisky tax will follow, and then material for debate over the bill will apparently be exhausted.

Senator Jones expects to see the bill out of the senate tonight, while Senator Aldrich is inclined to admit that the bill might be out of the way by Tuesday next. There are some snags in the path, however. Mr. Allison appears to be opposed to any haste, and in this attitude he is backed by the northwestern men who were frozen out in the combination that resulted in the increase of duties.

Anti-Option Bill Passed.

The Hatch anti-option bill was passed in the house by a vote of 159 to 86. The last day of the contest was much more interesting than the previous days of the debate. During the two hours allowed for amendments a number were offered, many of which were accepted by the committee of the whole, but when the final action came in the house all amendments were rejected, and the bill passed in its original form, except that flour was placed among the commodities affected by the bill.

An analysis of the vote by which the bill was passed showed 94 Democrats, 47 Republicans and 8 Populists—total, 149—in favor of the bill, and 61 Democrats and

Although it was near 5 o'clock when the anti-option bill was disposed of, the general deficiency appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Sayers, who will have charge of the measure on the floor, made an explanation of its items, and then the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, when routine pension matters were discussed.

Cycle Records Lowered.

ROME, N. Y., June 23.—The sixth annual tournament and championship race meet of the Rome cyclists took place in this city yesterday. Two New York state records were broken. Johnson lowered the best time for a half mile, flying start, from the record of 1m. 2 2-5s. to 59 2-5s. Sanger rode out a mile, flying start, in 2m. 4s. flat, breaking his own best New York state record of 2m. 6 2-5s.

Disappointed In Matchmaking.

BUFFALO, June 23.—Mrs Fred Dorest died in terrible agony, as the result of a willful attempt upon her life by taking rat poison. She was disappointed in not being able to bring about a marriage between her daughter and a based

Best summer drink for children. Keeps them well and strong.

Knapp's ROOTBEER EXTRACT

So delicious, economical, healthful, and pure. Unequalled in the world.

All Grocers and Druggists, 25c.

Yes, Madam, the Toilet Soap is Absolutely Free.

This beautiful cake of OLIVE OIL SOAP is in every package of the famous . . .

Ivorine WASHING POWDER,

which is having an immense sale. The soap alone is worth all you pay for the entire package. If you have never used Ivorine, take a package home and try it.

Its effect is wonderful on clothes, dishes, or in fact on everything that soap is used for.

You pay no more for a 15 lb. package of Ivorine than for a lb. of other kinds.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct. For 50 years the makers of Yankee Shaving Soap.

COST OF A TRIP TO EUROPE.

Less Than $2 a Day If You Follow This Man's Economical Style.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, who, with a friend, had a six months' trip abroad, has the following to say regarding the expense incident to the outing:

It was exactly five months from the day we left New York to the day when we saw Sandy Hook light again. We went first to Glasgow, doing Scotland, England and London. Then we visited Holland and Belgium, followed the Rhine to Mayence, and thence by Frankfort and Leipsic to Berlin. From Berlin we went to Dresden, Munich, Innsbruck, in the Tyrol into Italy, seeing Verona, Venice, Florence, Rome, Pisa, Genoa and Milan. Then we went over the St. Gothard to Lucerne and Switzerland, thence to Paris, London, Windsor, Oxford, Stratford, Chester and Liverpool. We tramped for several days in Scotland, for a week among the English lakes and for two weeks in the Alps. We staid at native inns and hotels, except in large cities, where we usually took lodgings. We went second cabin in steamships and second and third class on railroads. Our luggage consisted simply of a camera and two knapsacks. Our knowledge of foreign languages was confined to a limited command of German, which stood us in good stead in Austria, Italy and Switzerland. Had we known Italian and French, our expenses would have been less.

Our living expenses for the whole time, not including the days on the ocean, averaged 75 cents to each of us. Railroad and steamer fares averaged 97 cents each. Thus $1.72 was the whole actual cost per diem. Careful and detailed accounts of the expenses on our trip were made and preserved. These figures, showing railroad, steamer and living expenses, are actual, not estimates. The railroad and steamship expenses from New York through England and the continent and return were $144.32 each. The living expenses, including all daily incidentals, for the two of us per week were as follows:

Scotland and Edinburgh	$13 73
English lakes	15 90
Cathedral towns and London	13 60
London	12 03
London, Holland and Belgium	12 54
Germany	11 75
Germany—Berlin	9 87
Germany	11 36
Austria and Italy	11 91
Italy—Rome	10 51
Italy and Switzerland	10 88
Switzerland	9 35
Paris	10 03
Paris	8 01
Paris and London	7 98
London	6 91
London and England	7 18
Total	$186 69

It is to be noticed that the cheapest week was in London, the cost of living there being less than 50 cents each day. As a rule, the living expenses in the large cities were considerably less than elsewhere. We spent more than half the time in the great capitals—six weeks in London, three in Paris, two in Berlin and one in Rome. It was our plan to secure lodgings where we remained a week or more. In London we had a pleasant room in Russell square, only a few minutes from the British museum, Holborn and the city. Our rent was 8 shillings a week, or 15 cents each a day. On Holborn we found a restaurant where a substantial roast could be had for from sixpence up. Very often we took our breakfast in our room. It consisted of coffee, rolls and butter, cold meat, jam, etc. This was made possible by a small alcohol stove and supply of provisions. In Berlin we had a large and very comfortable front room containing two beds, a lounge, armchairs, grate, piano, etc., which cost us 16 marks for the two weeks, or 12 cents a day each. In Paris we paid even less for a room at a hotel. We were nearly always fortunate in having a definite place in mind before arriving in a city. This came to us by diligence and perseverance in conversing with fellow travelers. We always made it a rule to arrive early in a town so that we could secure rooms to advantage. We asked questions without stint and prevented ourselves from being swindled by making definite bargains at the beginning.

Wasting Money on Lamb.

A great deal of money has been foolishly spent over the first editions of Charles Lamb, who, like most other prolific writers, published much of which in later years he did not feel particularly proud. His "Poetry For Children" (1809) is a case in point. It is believed that there are only two or three copies of this wretched little collection in existence, but that number more than satisfies the world's needs. Two or three years ago one man in 5,000,000 was found willing to pay £35 for an example, and it is to be hoped that that gentleman is still in the full enjoyment of his "bargain," the actual literary value of which is perhaps twopence. For some time it was thought that this collection had quite faded out of existence, but by some untoward fatality it again came to light.

The exhumation of this kind of stuff nearly always brings in its train a crowd of other booklets and pamphlets whose claims to a new lease of life are based entirely on the bookseller's assumption that they were probably written by Lamb or some such celebrity. A composition entitled "The Butterfly's Ball and the Grasshopper's Feast" has frequently been catalogued as by Lamb and of course priced accordingly, while its illustrations have been boldly assigned to Blake. No one but an infatuated as well as ignorant collector would accept either statement.—Fortnightly Review.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY.

LOWELL, MASS.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies

ESTABLISHED 1852. . . . CHARTERED 1893.

This school continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known for particulars address The Superior.

What would Lowell be without the spindle? The city is known the world over as "The Spindle City."

The Spindle Cigar

is made by HENRY FLOOD best smoke in town.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Joe Walcott Easily Disposes of Mike Harris, One of Gotham's Pets.

BOSTON, June 23.—Seeming discouraged at the shouts of 2300 spectators, or possibly by the blows of Joe Walcott, which seemed to land so fast that the crowd could hardly distinguish one from another, Mike Harris, the much lauded "conqueror" of the colored man, sank to the floor last night and failed to rise before the allotted 10 seconds were up, and the pride of Boston's colored population was again a victor.

The scene was the Casino, and the fight was the long-looked-for battle between Joe Walcott and Mike Harris of New York, who at one time received a verdict over the dusky lad.

Walcott had all his own way from the start. Even the best that can be said for the New York man is that he is tricky, but he lacked the sand that is essential to a good pugilist, and from the time time was called seemed anxious to lie down and run around rather than fight.

The first round was all in favor of the black man, and after this it was only a question of how long Harris would stand the "gaff." He slipped to the floor three times, but always managed to get up in the required 10 seconds. Neither man did much execution, but whatever was done was on the darkey's side.

It looked in the fifth as though Harris wanted to stop, for twice did he drop to his knees without being hit. He succeeded, after getting three or four punches on the jaw and face, in keeping out of the negro's way until the call of the timekeepers sent them to their corners.

The sixth and last round was short and sweet. O'Rourke told his man to bring the thing to a close, and this the little fellow, who was fully a foot shorter than Harris, did with a rush. He followed Harris about the ring, landing right and left very rapidly, so fast, in fact, that the spectators couldn't count them. Harris was getting quite a hammering, and, after Walcott hit a stiff one on the jaw, he fell to the floor, and remained there until Mr. Kelleher said "out."

Preparing Cork.

The methods in vogue in barking and harvesting the cork in Spain and Portugal are pretty much the same. The barking operation is affected when the tree has acquired sufficient strength to withstand the rough handling it receives during this operation, which takes place when it has attained the fifteenth year of its growth. After the first stripping the tree is left in this juvenescent state to regenerate, subsequent strippings being effected at intervals of not less than three years, and under this process the tree will continue to thrive and bear for upward of 150 years. If the bark is not removed artificially, it will on maturity split and dismantle itself. This is caused by the fresh growth of bark forming underneath.

The cork of the first barking is termed corcho bornio—bornizo, or virgin cork. The cork of the second stripping is called pelas, or secondary cork. The work of removing the bark from the tree is performed in summer by men, who are always paid at the rate of 2s. 6d. a day. The instruments used for the work are an ax, a lever and a handsaw for the cutting of transversal incisions. The first process through which the bark passes after stripping is that of boiling. This is sometimes done in the woods, but more frequently in the cork factory, in large, specially constructed caldrons, in which the bark is left to boil for upward of an hour. This seething process increases the thickness and elasticity of the cork, and at the same time the tannin and other feculent substances generally existing in the bark are desiccated.—Chambers' Journal.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Uncalled for at the Post Office at Lowell, Mass., for the Week Ending, June 23rd, 1894. Publication in THE SUN authorized by Postoffice department.

Gentlemen's List.

Allen, Herbert S
Aller, Chas H Dr
Anger, Alcide
Arsenau, Alexis
Barnfield, F
Bryant, H L
Brown, D A
Bible, Mathew
Berry, Joseph L 2
Beauchene, Aurele
Bachelder, R G
Blackburn, T L
Bates, J D
Bassett, L M
Cutler, Wm
Cantin, Wm
Carroll, Thomas
Corbett, Ernest
Duffy, John F
Davidson, Wm T
Daley, John
Demers, Alfred
Desjourdin, Sam
Deselle, David
De Melle Jodo Cabal
Dowd, R H
Donovan, John
Doherty, Patrick
Ducharme, Joseph
Emerson, W R
Forson, A P
Forson, R C
Gallagland, Henry J
Gaylin, Richard
Greenlaw, J C
Howard, J Arthur
Hamlin & Russell
Hadley, Henry
Hardy, Fred J
Hanson, Alfred
Hawley, H B
Kelley, Hugh
King, Richard
Lavoi, Samuel
Lamson Bicycle Co
Lovejoy, Joseph
Malieux Arthur
McMillan, Archie
McIntire, C W
Monier, George
Moore, Andrew
Monbleau, Napoleon
Morey, John
Ouelette, Clovis
O'Sullivan, D J
Orton, F L 2
Pratt, Geo H
Rourke, John
Robinson, F M
Roach, John J 2
Stuart, Elbert S
Smith, Geo F
Silver, Wm
Stickland, Geo F
Symes, Wm G
Tobin, H
Tripp, Charles R
Tarbergo, Joseph
Walker, Edgar
Worcester, Paul
Wood, J W
Whittaker, Samuel
Webster, W A
Waugh, Waldo

Ladies' List.

Ayer, Mrs Ellen B
Averill, Mrs F O
Allen, Miss Annie
Ayer, Miss Hattie L
Blakey, Mrs William
Batchelder, Mrs C O
Bagen, Mrs Lizzie E
Bradly, Mrs C Morrison
Bergeret, Mrs Fred
Brown, Mrs M A E
Bolton, Mrs Alfred
Burdick, Mrs M E
Chaput, Delle Jenny
Cushing, Miss F M
Campbell Minnie B
Ducharme, Miss Matilda
Daly, Rosa
Dupont, Mrs Mazes
Dowd, Miss Bessie
Duffy, Mrs Sadie E
Finley, Miss Annie
Gilmore, Mrs Geo B
Gaughan, Miss Stes
Guffney, Mrs. Thorean
Hatoux, Miss Anna
Harvey, Miss Katharine L
Hamblet, Mrs Sadie
Jonson, Miss Julia
Kane, Miss Maggie
Lessard, Delle Sarah
Lowe, Mary E
Murphy, Miss Mary
Marinda, Mahitable
Martin, Miss Katie 2
Mooney, Miss
Moriarty, Miss F
Mooney, Miss Bridi
Miles, Miss Jennie
Mickley, Miss Lena
Miller, Mrs Wallace
McAllister, Miss Minnie
Monahan, Mrs Orlan A
Parker, Mrs E
Phelps, Mrs James
Pollitt, Mrs Grace
Quinney, Mrs Ella
Queen, Miss Mary
Riley, Mary
Riley, Mrs Agnes
Reilly, Miss Julia
Rock, Miss Rosa
Spencer, Miss Emma
Tuttle, Miss S
Toy, Miss Minnie E
Taney, Mrs Henry

LETTERHEADS and ENVELOPES of a kind printed at THE SUN office.

WANT COLUMN

Advertisements inserted under this head for ONE CENT A WORD, first insertion; subsequent insertions HALF PRICE.

LOST—A lady's ring, set with garnet and pearls, on Wednesday night in the vicinity of Suffolk street. Reward at this office.

WANTED—A position as a first-class grocery clerk or meat cutter. Can furnish best of references, was with last employer three years. Address H. M. Richardson, City General Del's.

INFORMATION WANTED—As to the whereabouts of Willie Casey, aged 14 years, son of Daniel Casey, residing at 24 Chapel street, who mysteriously disappeared on Monday last. Address Daniel Casey, Chapel street.

MRS MARY A. MURPHY of Collinsville wants summer boarders. Residence about a mile from Lakeview.

WANTED—good barber for Saturday. Bring tools. 99 East Merrimack street.

WANTED—An energetic man to take the agency of our Kiln dried bundle wood. One having some other business which occupies only a part of his time preferred. Address W, SUN office.

TENEMENTS TO LET

TO LET—A good tenement, 52 Third street, 8 rooms, rent $3.50 per week.

TO LET—At Middlesex Village a tenement of six rooms and barn with large yard. G. D. Kimball, 6 Runels building, cor. Merr'k and Bridge streets.

FOR SALE—cottage of 6 rooms and pantry near Salem street, sewer connections, good lot of land, price $1500. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—In Belvidere, cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land. This is a bargain. Price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

GET YOUR SUMMER CLOTHES cleaned at the Merrimack Steam Dyeing and Cleansing house. Clothing dyed, cleansed and repaired at short notice, 377 Merrimack street, P. P. Lew, proprietor.

PANTS PRESSED—10 CENTS per pair at Baldwin's, 404 Merrimack street, opp. Tremont.

FOR SALE—In Centralville, good cottage house of 7 rooms, pantry and bath rooms. Furnace in cellar. Good large barn and carriage house, and 6000 feet of land. Price $2300 on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

CUT PRICES—On Repairing, Sponging and Pressing Gentlemen's Clothing at BALDWIN'S, 404 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A fruit, confectionery, tobacco and cigar store on one of the principal business streets in this city. Excellent location for business. Price, $925. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Rooms to let at 40 Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—A 4-tenement block. Store in one, rents for $28 per month, built but a few years, 740 feet of land, near center of the city and one of the best pieces of property on our list for investment, price $2500. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—Good tenement house, good barn, a lot of fruit, 8000 feet of land, always rented. Price very low and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A good farm of 50 acres with good buildings, 9 miles from Lowell. Price $3000.

FOR SALE—On Lakeview avenue, cottage house, good lot of land. Price $950. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE.—A 2-story 2-tenement house, few steps from Hamilton and Appleton corporations, will rent for $25 per month, a rare opportunity for investment, price $2800. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—A nice cottage house of 7 rooms and shed all in best of condition, gas, cemented cellar, sewer connections, concrete walks, good lot of land room for stable, situated in one of the best locations in the Highlands. Few steps from Coral street—Price $1050. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—City and country property of all kinds, and all prices, and all conditions, to suit everyone who wants to buy. We have boarding and lodging houses of all kinds and just what you want. Money to loan on all kinds of property. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street, Courier building.

FOR SALE.—A small farm seven miles from Lowell, one-half mile from the depot, near the school, one acre of blackberries, one quarter of an acre of strawberries, seventy-five apple trees, twenty pear trees, one and a half acres with three acres of planted. Rare bargain. For further particulars see C. W. Pinkham, 65 Merrimack street. Come quick or you will lose this chance.—200 acres of a farm, with a 20 room house could make a fine summer boarding house. Cuts 60 tons of hay, plenty of fruit, one and a half miles from the depot, and ($1150) eleven hundred and fifty dollars will capture this place. Inquire of C. W. Pinkham, 65 Merrimack street.

CLEVELAND WHEELS.

Callahan & Sanborn

Merrimack Square, Bridge St.

$5000 WORTH OF TRUNKS,

Valises, Bags, Grips, Shawl Straps, Extension Cases, and every kind of goods usually kept in a well stocked Trunk Manufactory. We have outgrown our store, and in order to continue business we have got to have more room, and in order to do this work we will be obliged to get all our goods removed, so for the next ten days we will sell goods at prices that will be so low that everybody can have a trunk by calling at the

LOWELL Trunk Manufactory

70-72 Middlesex Street,

Old Wooden Building.

P. F. Devine, Prop.

JAMES MEEK,

HAY, GRAIN AND POULTRY FOOD.

Little Stone Mill foot of Anne St.

LOWEST PRICES. TELEPHONE 55-5.

South Common Lots

The Superintendent of Commons will be at the band stand, South Common, from 2 to 4 o'clock daily on and after June 13 to let lots for the Fourth of July.

Per order Committee on Commons.

FRANK DUNLAP, Chairman.
WILLIAM L. CALLS, Sect.

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays excepted.

Per Year $3.00 - - - Per Month, 25c.

City delivery and postage free.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 50	6 00	7 08
6 30	7 45	6 40	7 50
6 50	8 08	6 30	7 35
§7 01	7 58	8 00	9 11
§7 18	8 02	8 30	9 11
§7 27	8 12	9 00	9 42
7 45	8 55	9 05	10 15
8 50	9 40	10 00	11 13
§9 00	10 30	10 45	11 58
9 40	10 40	11 30	12 40
11 00	12 05	1 00	1 55
§11 52	1 47	2 00	3 04
1 45	2 50	3 00	3 38
3 30	4 24	3 30	4 38
§4 02	4 45	4 20	7 33
4 35	5 30	5 00	5 44
§5 33	6 30	5 25	6 22
5 40	6 50	5 30	7 05
§6 28	7 15	6 15	7 28
§7 52	8 55	7 30	8 10
		8 00	8 40
		10 15	11 22
		11 20	12 25

Sunday Trains.

§7 18	8 02	9 00	9 55
§7 27	8 12	9 00	10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	1 57
9 16	10 16	5 00	5 58
§4 25	5 32	7 30	8 10
§6 03	7 00	8 00	8 40
		9 00	10 02

§From Middlesex St. station only.

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 05	7 35	8 35
8 15	9 18	9 30	10 37
9 20	10 32	10 25	11 42
10 50	12 05	12 00	1 07
12 15	1 40	2 15	3 27
12 15	2 00	3 15	4 23
3 25	4 53	4 30	5 45
4 40	5 27	5 00	6 16
5 10	6 12	6 00	7 06
5 35	8 05	6 35	7 45
9 25	10 35		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 40	8 00	9 19
12 05	1 26	11 45	12 56
4 15	5 39	5 00	6 26
5 35	7 08	7 00	8 22
7 30	8 50		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Central street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

PLAYED OUT.

The idea that any kind of a paper will do for one cent, is played out. The reader who buys a cent paper is entitled to his money's worth. We give it to you by printing the news, the whole news and nothing but the news.

LOWELL is waiting for her license commission.

THERE is room for a good democrat in the place of the late William T. Benson.

YESTERDAY WAS the longest day of the year, and now the days are getting shorter.

THERE SEEMS to be but one verdict in regard to manual training and that is strongly in its favor.

HOW LONG is the Carpet lockout to continue? Rumor says until the help go back begging for work. That will not occur this season.

"NEARLY A fatal drowning" is the way an accident is announced by a contemporary. Who ever heard of a drowning which was not fatal?

GEN. AMES of this city is honored for most distinguished gallantry at the battle of Bull Run. The honor was long deferred but comes now with increased value.

MURDERER PRENDERGAST'S sanity is still in question. It should have been decided long ago by a the hangman's rope. He was quite sane when he killed Mayor Harrison.

GOV. TILLMAN and Senator Butler are making a desperate canvass for the senatorship in South Carolina. Blood may flow at any time if they continue their vilification.

THE PARKHURST and Lexow committee methods of ferreting out crime are likely to be adopted in other cities than New York. The latter would profit by getting both patented.

THE GOVERNOR probably supposed that he did enough for the people of Lowell when he held a reception in Huntington hall. He has given us the cold shoulder on our graduating exercises.

IT IS the general opinion thoughout the city that the school board will again make an exhibition of itself next Monday night by wrangling over matters in general and doing nothing in particular.

TELEPHONE RATES are not likely to come down in a hurry when the great monopoly gets its additional $30,000,000 stock. Gov. Greenhaige should veto the measure and therely kill this dangerous octopus.

THE NEW YORK TIMES puts Senator Aldrich and Treasurer Searles of the Sugar Trust company in the same box in regard to shady transactions. Aldrich has been one of the most loud mouthed opponents of the tariff bill.

TYNAN BY his attempt to assail Parnell's memory has succeeded only in placing himself in the category of such forgers and disreputable villains as Richard Piggott and James Carey. It is well that such men cannot live on Irish soil.

BOSTON HAS the slowest street car travel of any city in the country and yet for five years past the solons of the city have been agitating the question of rapid transit. If any person is in a hurry in Boston, the safest course is to walk. It generally proves the quicker method. But there is more danger at crossings in Boston than in a city where the cars run at the rate of ten miles an hour. Strange isn't it.

COUNTY Commissioner Reed has shown his regard for Lowell in appointing teachers to the new truant school from the other end of the county. That just serves the republicans right. It pays them for their refusal to support a Lowell man for the place. There is another act of the county commissioners for which Lowell should remember them on election day. They did not give the Master Builders a chance to figure on the removal of the old court house to make way for the new. That is what was to be expected of them perhaps. It is to be hoped the republicans will have enough of the county of ring when the next member of the clique comes up for election. Lowell is ignored and abused by a syndicate that draws a good salary from the county and holds the Lowell vote in its grasp despite the greatest discrimation against the interest of this city.

DRUG STORE LAW.

The new law regulating drug stores provides that in each store there must be one registered pharmacist and that such pharmacist cannot have two drug stores.

The keeper of a drug store must have $500 invested in the business. When the applicant has fulfilled all the conditions his license must be endorsed by the treasurer of the city or town before he can start business. This law is quite as arbitrary as the ordinary liquor license law and if properly administered it will drive out all bogus drug stores and legalize only those which are bona fide drug stores.

THE MASSACHUSETTS legislature foisted a police commission on Boston and Fall River. It is now about to impose a plan of rapid transit on Boston that is so indefinite that it may mean a good system or a bad system. Such a bill offers no protection against the imposition of a bad system. The present street car system is bad, but an elevated may be adopted which will be very much worse. It is a blind bill and its passage would be an outrage on the citizens of Boston. It is an ill-disguised plan of preventing the introduction of the Meigs system.

THERE IS a good deal of logic in Sen. Hill's position on the income tax question for the reason that it was not a part of the party platform. It was adopted on the ground of expediency and Mr. Hill's democracy would not be tarnished by voting in favor of it and with his party rather than against it and against his party. Hill's opposition will be unavailing. He has no following. Hill's speech, will, of course, meet the approval of all republicans who would like to see the tariff defeated.

THE WEAVERS' particulars bill may pass the senate, but if so it will after its best provisions are either eliminated or rendered valueless. The senate is uniformly opposed to every labor measure and so will remain while there is a republican majority.

IT IS not likely that Mr. Gladstone, now almost in his dotage, will be consent to visit this country.

CURRENT CLIPPINGS.

The Judge Knew What Was Coming.

"I shall never forget," said one of the oldest members of the Marion County Bar association recently, "a spirited little affair which occurred many years ago in the Clay county court while Judge Bowers was on the bench and the court in session. The participants were Daniel W. Voorhees and Solomon Claypool. Something had been said in argument by Mr. Voorhees which had aroused the anger of Mr. Claypool, who, when he secured an opportunity, heaped the bitterest anathemas upon his antagonist. Attorney Voorhees immediately sprang toward Attorney Claypool and struck him in the face. They clinched, gouged, tore each other's clothes, tipped over chairs and tables, utterly lost to the gravity of the situation in which they had placed themselves in the presence of the court. Suddenly and simultaneously they apparently came to their sober senses and looked up to the bench. They were somewhat astonished to find the judge, with his back to them, innocently engaged in reading a newspaper. They began to apologize, when they were calmy interrupted by Judge Bowers with the remark: "Why, you need make no apology, gentlemen. I saw evidence of an oncoming difficulty and considered it best to see no more. The court had arisen."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A Devonshire Charm.

There may be a great deal of witchcraft in Somerset, but there is quite as much, if not more, in Devon. The following is a charm used in charming handkerchiefs to be tied around the limbs of those suffering from a complaint called "the white swelling," all the varieties of which are supposed to be enumerated in the charm.

I had it from the person who is in the habit of using it, who receives no money for doing so and who is as firmly convinced of its efficacy as she is of her own existence. "As Christ was walking he saw the Virign Mary sitting on a cold marble stone. He said unto her, 'What aileth thee?' He said unto her, 'If it is a white ill thing, or a red ill thing, or a black ill thing, or a sticking, cracking, pricking, stabbing bone ill thing, or a sore ill thing, or a swelling ill thing, or a rotten ill thing, or a cold, creeping ill thing, or a smarting ill thing, let it fall from thee to the earth in my name and the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Amen. So be it.'" The charm is to be repeated nine times, and each time the Lord's Prayer is to be said.—Academy.

A Honeymoon Episode.

"These biscuits are not like mother's," he said as they sat at the breakfast table.

Her lip quivered, and she was on the point of bursting into tears.

"No," he continued; "they are not like mother's. They are a great deal better."

Then she rose and fell upon his neck and hugged him.—New York Press.

The first Lutheran hymnbook was published in 1524 and the first Palestrina mass sung in 1555.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, fullness or bloating after eating, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, frequent headaches, "floating specks" before eyes, nervous prostration and drowsiness after meals?

If you have any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease the greater the number of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** will subdue it.

MRS. MOTT.

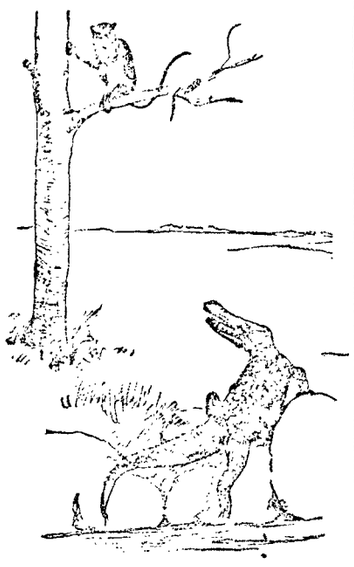
MRS. MARY MOTT, of *Raven Rock, Pleasants Co., W. Va.*, writes: "Before using your Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, everything I ate would ferment in my stomach, and my tongue was so terribly coated, I thought nothing would remove it. Since taking the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I can eat a good meal, and enjoy it."

A NICE OFFICE, suitable for doctor or dentist, to let in THE SUN building. Rent very low.

SUNBEAMS.

The Impertinent Lizzon and the Athletic Crocodile.

I.



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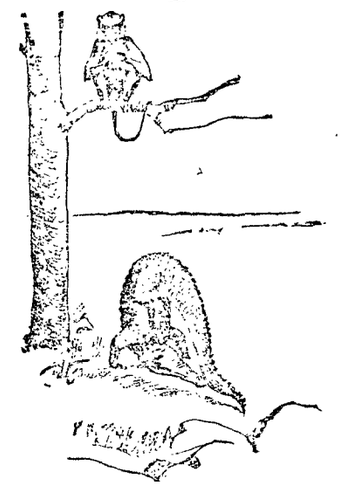

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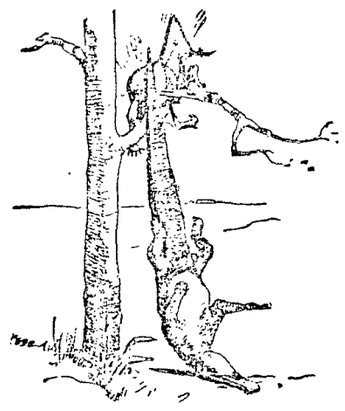

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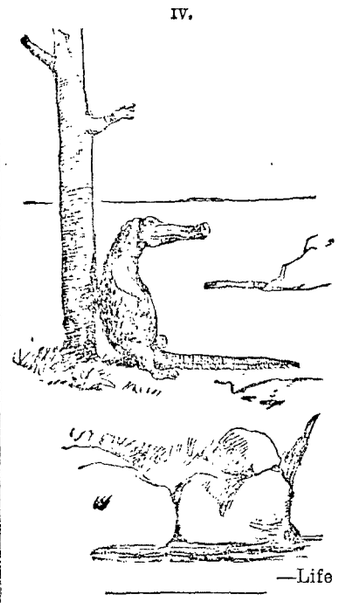

—Life

Proving His Point.

The late Governor Throckmorton of Texas was once engaged in the defense of a man accused of murder. The evidence against his client was too strong to be overcome by any plea except that of self defense, but the man killed was in his shirt sleeves at the time, and no one had seen him with a weapon exposed. Mr Throckmorton at the proper juncture of affairs suddenly pulled off his coat and waistcoat, and turning around so that the jury could see every side of him inquired whether, in their judgment, he was armed or not. The answer in the negative was unanimous. With a knowing smile, Mr. Throckmorton proceeded to draw from under his left arm one pistol, another from under his right, one from each of his boots, and, finally, a huge bowie knife from under his shirt at the back of his neck. As he laid the weapons in a row on the table he said, "You see, gentlemen, although in my shirt sleeves, it was not safe to consider me unarmed." The counsel for the prosecution knew from that moment that their case was gone. —Kate Field's Washington.

Ambidexterity.

They were talking about ambidexterity.

"I can write just as well with my left hand as with my right," said one, "though perhaps not quite as fast."

"I'll bet you $5 you can't," was the response.

"Done," and having put up the money he took the other man into the next room, where he had a new typewriter he was learning on, and with his left hand he thumped out half a dozen lines, which the most skilled expert could not have detected from the same written with his right hand.—Detroit Free Press.

From An Old Parterre.

By evening came a thousand stars
And shone o'er stately Babylon.
While from his window lattice bars
A captive; prince looked down upon
The river that flowed over on.

Beneath him in an old parterre
A Syrian girl reclined at ease
And touched her lute with meaning rare,
While in and out among the trees
Came murmurs of the dying breeze.

She touched her lute with meaning rare
And sang an old romantic lay.
The prince forgot his evening prayer,
And taking up his oboe
Began in softened tone to play.

He wooed the maid; perchance he won;
Alas, the story ended there.
Some king that racked great Babylon
Left but a single page to bear
This echo from the old parterre.
—Ruth M. Gibbs in Kate Field's Washington.

WHY PUT IT OFF?

No Excuse for Wilful Neglect of Your Health.

If You Are Wise and Prudent You Will Start Now and Be Cured of Your Old Trouble, While the Conditions are Favorable.

Time and time again have Drs. Pearson and Carroll urged the importance of taking treatment in the favorable summer months. Ninety-nine out of every hundred who have followed their advice in this matter have experienced good results, and had occasion to congratulate themselves and the physicians. Ninety-nine out of every hundred who have disregarded this advice and waited until the storms of winter intensified their troubles, have had occasion to regret their action.

If you are wise and prudent you will start now and cure your old trouble while the conditions are favorable. Don't wait. Start now.

GOING INTO CONSUMPTION.

The Terrible Disease Had Made Fearful Inroads Upon Mrs. Weed's Health—Saved by Dr. Pearson.

As a sequence to the many remarkable cures in bronchial and incipient lung troubles by Drs. Pearson and Carroll it is fitting to present today the case of Mrs. F. H. Weed, 221 Hale street.

She says: "What first led me to apply to Dr. Pearson wasn't altogether on account of the small cost of the treatment but principally because everybody told me the treatment would cure me. I had been wasting away with disease for months and every month found my condition worse till it seemed to be hopeless. I would have spasms of coughing, raising large quantities of ugly matter, and would often be compelled to sit down from sheer exhaustion and cough it out. I was troubled with shortness of breath, and the least unusual exertion would exhaust me and set me to coughing. I ran down rapidly, became weak, and finally night sweats set in. I became alarmed at the great loss of flesh and believed I was in the grasp of consumption.

"My improvement under Dr. Pearson's treatment was very gradual almost unperceptible at first. It continued until I was fully restored. I have

Gained More Than 25 Pounds,

the cough and night sweats have entirely stopped. I have regained my strength and my appetite is excellent. The glands of my neck often became enlarged forming hard lumps. This also has been entirely cured. I consider the results of the treatment in my case very remarkable and am extremely gratified."

Drs. Pearson and Carroll

OFFICES.

Corner Palmer and Merrimack Sts.

HAMMOCKS,

All makes, colors, and sizes.

Ice Cream Freezers.

The celebrated "White Mountain," All sizes, from 1 to 15 quarts.

Lawn Swings and Mowers, Express Wagons, Base Balls and Bats, Bicycles, etc.

Bartlett & Dow,

No. 216 Central Street.

PHILIP J. FARLEY, Room 11 Barristers' Hall. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

JOHN A. McQUADE, Room 11, Mansur Block, Central St., Constable and Collecting Agency, And Auctioneer.

JOSEPH W. LEACH, Room 12, Shedd's Block Soloist and Teacher of Singing.

P. J. HOAR, Merrimack, Cor. Palmer, Attorney at Law. O'Donnell & Gilbride's Block.

HIRES' Rootbeer

makes the home circle complete. This great Temperance Drink gives pleasure and health to every member of the family. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold everywhere. Made only by The Chas. E. Hires Co., Philada. Send 2c. stamp for beautiful Picture Cards and Book.

SITES FOR NORMAL SCHOOL.

Notice is hereby given that offers of sites in Lowell for a Normal School building, or proposals relative to the same, will be received by me at City Hall, until eight o'clock Saturday morning, June 30, current. The offers or proposals should be made to state the locality of the lot, the number of feet, the price, and any other facts indicative of the desirability of the lot for the purpose stated.

Lowell, June 13, 1894.

JOHN J. PICKMAN, City Hall, Lowell, Mass.

Lakeview Theatre

Afternoons at 3. Evenings at 8.

Season of Comic Opera, Beginning Monday, June 25.

THE GILBERT OPERA COMPANY

In the Romantic Comic Opera, by Richard Stahl, in two acts, entitled,

SAID PASHA

New Faces. Catching Music. Exquisite Costumes

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

SERENA, the Pasha's daughter, Miss Jennie Corea.

ALTI, Queen of Altara, Miss Carrie Carroll.

BALAH SOJAH, Alti's stepmother, Miss Kate Powers.

SERGEANT OF TURKISH PATROL, Miss Edith Cinqmars.

SAID PASHA, a Turkish diplomat, Frank Edwards.

HASSEN BEY, Officer of the Turkish patrol, Frank Emerson.

TERAN, a Mexican nobleman, John Lloyd.

RAJAH, the Commander of Altara, Peter Depew.

HADAD, an Adventurer, Tom Callahan.

NOCKEY, a Companion of Hadad, Raymond Hitchcock.

Round Trip Tickets 20 Cts.

Cars leave Bridge and Merrimack streets every 10 minutes.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE

MERRIMACK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

(OLD ANDOVER CO.)

THIS solid company, that has done business in Lowell so many years, continues to offer the BEST INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY FIRE and LIGHTNING, at the Least Possible Expense.

70 per cent. dividends are paid on five-year policies.

All business for this company—Renewals, Sales, Endorsements, etc.—will be promptly attended to by

Metcalf & Hazen, 159 Middlesex St.

IN MARSTON'S BLOCK.

WM. E. LIVINGSTON,

DEALER IN

Coal, Wood, Lime,

CEMENT, SAND, GRAVEL, HAIR, KAOLIN, PLASTER, BRICKS, FERTILIZERS,

Straw, Hay Grain, Flour &c., &c.

NO. 15 THORNDIKE STREET,

Branch office, 49 Merrimack street,—Calderwood's cigar store.

M. W. MILLER.

House and Fresco Painter and Paper Hanger, 55 WILLIE STREET.

Wall Papers supplied at wholesale rates. Get my prices before going elsewhere.

DON'T BE WITHOUT IT.

MOORS' DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

Sure cure for all Summer Complaints: Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold at Moors' Pharmacy,

Gorham Cor. Appleton St.

G. W. Harrington & Bro.,

Manufacturers of the Finest Carbonated Soda Beverages in the City. The choicest line of

Lager and Stock Ales

In the city. Family Trade a Specialty. Order by Telephone 348-4.

CORNER WINTER AND DAVIS STS.

CITY OF LOWELL.

Special Election

WARD SIX.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, JUNE 23 1894.

The inhabitants of Ward Six of the City of Lowell, qualified as the law directs, are hereby notified and warned to assemble at the voting places established by law in their respective precincts on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of July, 1894, then and there to give in their ballots for one common councilman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William T. Benson.

The polls will be opened at 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board of Aldermen.

MICHAEL J. DOWD, City Clerk.

Examination For High School.

There will be an examination of candidates for admission to the Lowell High School, in Arithmetic, English Grammar, History of the United States, Geography, Spelling, Reading and Writing, at the High School house, Friday, June 29, 1894, beginning at 8.30 o'clock a. m.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.

Applicants for certificates of qualification to teach in the High School, or as masters of a grammar school, will be examined at the same time and place in the principles of Education and Psychology, English Language and Literature, Mathematics, (Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry), Physiology, Physics, Geography, History and Civil Government, Latin or Greek, French or German.

A. K. WHITCOMB, Sec. of the School Committee.

LETTERHEADS and ENVELOPES of all kinds printed at the SUN office

PETER - DAVEY,

AGENT FOR LOWELL.

Buy Only "The Richmond" Range.

It is the Best and is Warranted.

UNDERTAKING CALLS

Day or Night, will receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

Peter Davey.

134 MARKET STREET - - OPPOSITE PALMER.

TELEPHONE: RESIDENCE, 458-2. STORE, 314-2.

D. L. PACE CO.,

94 MERRIMACK STREET,

Caterers, Bakers, Confectioners.

TEETH

$5 TO $10 A SET.

To our patients who do not find it convenient to call during the day, please call at noontimes, or Saturday afternoons as our office is not open evenings. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

NO CHARGE FOR EXTRACTING.

Every Set warranted to be the same Teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every Set warranted to fit. Gold Fillings and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth Filled with Gold by Electricity. No Pain. Teeth extracted Without Pain by our new method. 30 years experience. DRS. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, and 32 Runels' Building, Cor. Merrimack and Bridge Sts

Vacation Time

Will give you a good opportunity to

Paint and Sketch.

Canvas, Oil Outfits, Easels, Water Colors, &c., at

A. L. Kittredge & Co., 208 CENTRAL ST.

When You Are Looking for Bargains,

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

YOUNG'S

111 CENTRAL ST.

And Save from 10 to 33 per cent. on every Dollar. We have no misleading advertisements. Once a customer there always a customer.

Special Bargains for This Week.

2 pairs Ladies' Hose for 5c.
2 pairs Men's Seamless Hose for 10c.
Ladies' 12½c. Seamless Hose now 10c. pair.
Ladies' Fast Black and Tan Seamless Hose 12 1-2c, regular price 15c. a pair.
50 dozen Ladies' Full Fashioned Hose, Gordon dye, now 20c, worth 29c a pair.
50 dozen Gent's Summer Merino Hose 12 1-2c. a pair, regular price 20c. pair.
Boys' and Girls' Heavy Ribbed Fast Black Hose, all sizes, only 10c. a pair.
24 doz. 12c. Leather Belts, now 5c. each.
1 lot All-Silk Windsor Ties, worth 15, now 12 1-2c. each.
1 lot All-Silk Windsor Ties, worth 25c., now 17c. each.
50 doz. Ladies' Handkerchiefs 3c. each, regular price 5c.
25 doz. Gent's Fancy Embroidered Suspenders, 15c. a pair, regular price 25c.
1 lot of Children's Sun Hats 10c. each, just half price.
Mosquito Netting, best quality, full measure, 37c. a piece, not 45c.
25 doz. Ladies' Summer Corsets 39c. a pair, Merrimack price 49c.
Our line of Shirt Waists at 25, 35, and 49c. have no equal.
Ladies' Jersey Undervests, 25 per cent. under Merrimack street prices.

LACES, LACES, LACES.

All kinds of White, Ecru, and Butter Color Laces reduced 20 per cent.
Black Silk, Spanish, and Border Laces and insertions 33 per cent. under regular prices.

111 CENTRAL ST.

THE BEST DRINK

FOR HOT WEATHER

—IS—

ELLINGWOOD'S

Raspberry Vinegar

No other drink so healthful and easily made. It contains no artificial coloring and is made from carefully-selected fruit.

No other drink quenches thirst like it.
No other drink half so delicious.
No other drink so healthful.
No other drink can be so quickly made.
No other drink can be so cheaply made.
No other drink compares with it for table use.
No other drink compares with it for picnics.

IT IS A TEMPERANCE DRINK.

And does not contain any intoxicating liquors.

Only 50 Cents for a Large Bottle.

Ellingwood & Co.,

PHARMACISTS,

Merrimack Street, opp. Post Office.

197 Central Street, Hamilton Drug Store.

Farrell & Conaton

243 DUTTON ST.,

Practical Plumbers

AND

Sanitary Engineers.

Also Steam, Gas and Water Fitters. We also carry a large line of Gas Fixtures at lowest price.

LOWELL AGENCY FOR

FRANK JONES' ALE.

—AND THE—

Celebrated Anheuser Busch Beer.

The Trade and Families Supplied at Lowest Prices.

Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

JOHN LENNON,

NO. 302 MARKET Street.

TELEPHONE—No. 38-2.

THE LOWELL

Gas Light Company

OFFICE:

22 Shattuck Street, Corner Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS Treasurer; D. B. BARTLETT, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, Alex. G. Cummock, George S. Motley Edward M. Tucke.

PRICE OF GAS,

With the Discount Off for Prompt Payment, is

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

First-class Gas Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.

No charge made for the use of meters.

No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.

Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

BACHELLER, DUMAS & CO.

Paper Ruling, Book and Pamphlet Binding, Blank Books a Specialty

42 CHURCH STREET.

When in doubt to Maker's go,
His store is filled both high and low;
Of frames he has the latest styles—
Their fame has spread for many miles.
The most asthetic taste he pleases;
Your pocketbook however squeezes.
He always makes his work look nice,
At just two-thirds the regular price.

PICTURES AND FRAMES.

No. 2 John St., Marble Bank Building.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays excepted.

Per Year $3.00 - - - Per Month. 25c.

City delivery and postage free.

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TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division. To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.	Western Division. To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 50	6 00	7 06	6 50	8 05	7 30	8 35
6 39	7 45	6 40	7 29	8 15	9 15	9 30	10 37
7 50	8 08	6 40	7 55	9 20	10 32	10 25	11 43
8 01	7 58	8 00	9 11	10 58	12 05	12 00	1 02
8 15	8 02	8 30	9 11	12 15	1 20	2 15	3 27
8 27	8 12	9 00	9 42	12 45	2 00	3 35	4 43
7 45	8 55	9 05	10 15	3 25	4 37	4 30	5 45
8 50	9 40	10 00	11 21	4 10	5 24	5 00	6 16
9 00	10 30	10 45	11 58	5 10	6 42	6 00	7 16
9 30	10 40	11 30	12 09	6 55	8 00	6 35	7 45
11 00	12 05	1 30	1 55	9 25	10 35		
11 52	12 45	2 00	2 61				
1 45	2 50	3 00	3 46				
2 40	4 21	3 37	4 38				
4 02	4 45	4 20	5 31				
4 50	5 30	5 00	5 44				
5 30	6 30	5 25	6 22				
5 45	6 50	5 50	7 05				
6 28	7 35	6 15	7 29				
7 50	8 55	7 30	8 10				
		8 00	8 40				
		10 15	11 22				
		11 20	12 23				

Sunday Trains.

7 18	8 02	2 00	2 55
7 27	8 12	9 00	10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	1 57
9 16	10 10	5 00	5 58
4 25	5 32	7 30	8 10
6 00	7 00	8 00	8 40
		9 00	10 02

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 20	6 00	9 19
12 05	1 20	11 15	12 56
4 15	5 20	5 40	7 26
5 15	7 00	7 00	8 22
7 30	8 50		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Central street station, Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

(From Middlesex St. station only.

PLAYED OUT.

The idea that any kind of a paper will do for one cent, is played out. The reader who buys a cent paper is entitled to his money's worth. We give it to you by printing the news, the whole news and nothing but the news.

LOWELL is waiting for her license commission.

THERE is room for a good democrat in the place of the late William T. Benson.

YESTERDAY WAS the longest day of the year, and now the days are getting shorter.

THERE SEEMS to be but one verdict in regard to manual training and that is strongly in its favor.

HOW LONG is the Carpet lockout to continue? Rumor says until the help go back begging for work. That will not occur this season.

"NEARLY A fatal drowning" is the way an accident is announced by a contemporary. Who ever heard of a drowning which was not fatal?

GEN. AMES of this city is honored for most distinguished gallantry at the battle of Bull Run. The honor was long deferred but comes now with increased value.

MURDERER PRENDERGAST'S sanity is still in question. It should have been decided long ago by a the hangman's rope. He was quite sane when he killed Mayor Harrison.

GOV. TILLMAN and Senator Butler are making a desperate canvass for the senatorship in South Carolina. Blood may flow at any time if they continue their vilification.

THE PARKHURST and Lexow committee methods of ferreting out crime are likely to be adopted in other cities than New York. The latter would profit by getting both patented.

THE GOVERNOR probably supposed that he did enough for the people of Lowell when he held a reception in Huntington hall. He has given us the cold shoulder on our graduating exercises.

IT IS the general opinion throughout the city that the school board will again make an exhibition of itself next Monday night by wrangling over matters in general and doing nothing in particular.

TELEPHONE RATES are not likely to come down in a hurry when the great monopoly gets its additional $30,000,000 stock. Gov. Greenhalge should veto the measure and thereby kill this dangerous octopus.

THE NEW YORK TIMES puts Senator Aldrich and Treasurer Searles of the Sugar Trust company in the same box in regard to shady transactions. Aldrich has been one of the most loud mouthed opponents of the tariff bill.

TYNAN BY his attempt to assail Parnell's memory has succeeded only in placing himself in the category of such forgers and disreputable villains as Richard Piggett and James Carey. It is well that such men cannot live on Irish soil.

BOSTON HAS the slowest street car travel of any city in the country and yet for five years past the solons of the city have been agitating the question of rapid transit. If any person is in a hurry in Boston, the safest course is to walk. It generally proves the quicker method. But there is more danger at crossings in Boston than in a city where the cars run at the rate of ten miles an hour. Strange isn't it.

COUNTY Commissioner Reed has shown his regard for Lowell in appointing teachers to the new transit school from the other end of the county. That just serves the republicans right. It pays them for their refusal to support a Lowell man for the place. There is another act of the county commissioners for which Lowell should remember them on election day. They did not give the Master Builders a chance to figure on the removal of the old court house to make way for the new. That is what was to be expected of them perhaps. It is to be hoped the republicans will have enough of the county ring when the next member of the clique comes up for election. Lowell is ignored and abused by a syndicate that draws a good salary from the county and holds the Lowell vote in its grasp despite the greatest discrimation against the interest of this city.

DRUG STORE LAW.

The new law regulating drug stores provides that in each store there must be one registered pharmacist and that such pharmacist cannot have two drug stores.

The keeper of a drug store must have $500 invested in the business. When the applicant has fulfilled all the conditions his license must be endorsed by the treasurer of the city or town before he can start business. This law is quite as arbitrary as the ordinary liquor license law and if properly administered it will drive out all bogus drug stores and legalize only those which are bona fide drug stores.

THE MASSACHUSETTS legislature foisted a police commission on Boston and Fall River. It is now about to impose a plan of rapid transit on Boston that is so indefinite that it may mean a good system or a bad system. Such a bill offers no protection against the imposition of a bad system. The present street car system is bad, but an elevated may be adopted which will be very much worse. It is a blind bill and its passage would be an outrage on the citizens of Boston. It is an ill-disguised plan of preventing the introduction of the Meigs system.

THERE IS a good deal of logic in Sen. Hill's position on the income tax question for the reason that it was not a part of the party platform. It was adopted on the ground of expediency and Mr. Hill's democracy would not be tarnished by voting in favor of it and with his party rather than against it and against his party. Hill's opposition will be unavailing. He has no following. Hill's speech, will, of course, meet the approval of all republicans who would like to see the tariff defeated.

THE WEAVERS' particulars bill may pass the senate, but if so it will after its best provisions are either eliminated or rendered valueless. The senate is uniformly opposed to every labor measure and so will remain while there is a republican majority.

IT IS not likely that Mr. Gladstone, now almost in his dotage, will be consent to visit this country.

CURRENT CLIPPINGS.

The Judge Knew What Was Coming.

"I shall never forget," said one of the oldest members of the Marion County Bar association recently, "a spirited little affair which occurred many years ago in the Clay county court while Judge Bowers was on the bench and the court in session. The participants were Daniel W. Voorhees and Solomon Claypool. Something had been said in argument by Mr. Voorhees which had aroused the anger of Mr. Claypool, who, when he secured an opportunity, heaped the bitterest anathemas upon his antagonist. Attorney Voorhees immediately sprang toward Attorney Claypool and struck him in the face. They clinched, gouged, tore each other's clothes, tipped over chairs and tables, utterly lost to the gravity of the situation in which they had placed themselves in the presence of the court. Suddenly and simultaneously they apparently came to their sober senses and looked up to the bench. They were somewhat astonished to find the judge, with his back to them, innocently engaged in reading a newspaper. They began to apologize, when they were calmly interrupted by Judge Bowers with the remark: 'Why, you need make no apology, gentlemen. I saw evidence of an oncoming difficulty and considered it best to see no more. The court had arisen.'"—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A Devonshire Charm.

There may be a great deal of witchcraft in Somerset, but there is quite as much, if not more, in Devon. The following is a charm used in charming handkerchiefs to be tied around the limbs of those suffering from a complaint called "the white swelling," all the varieties of which are supposed to be enumerated in the charm.

I had it from the person who is in the habit of using it, who receives no money for doing so and who is as firmly convinced of its efficacy as she is of her own existence. "As Christ was walking he saw the Virgin Mary sitting on a cold marble stone. He said unto her, 'What aileth thee?' He said unto her, 'If it is a white ill thing, or a red ill thing, or a black ill thing, or a sticking, cracking, pricking, stabbing bone ill thing, or a sore ill thing, or a swelling ill thing, or a rotten ill thing, or a cold, creeping ill thing, or a smarting ill thing, let it fall from thee to the earth in my name and the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Amen. So be it.'" The charm is to be repeated nine times, and each time the Lord's Prayer is to be said.—Academy.

A Honeymoon Episode.

"These biscuits are not like mother's," he said as they sat at the breakfast table.

Her lip quivered, and she was on the point of bursting into tears.

"No," he continued; "they are not like mother's. They are a great deal better."

Then she rose and fell upon his neck and hugged him.—New York Press.

The first Lutheran hymnbook was published in 1524 and the first Palestrina mass sung in 1555.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, fullness or bloating after eating, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, frequent headaches, "floating specks" before eyes, nervous prostration and drowsiness after meals?

If you have any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease the greater the number of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it.

MRS. MOTT.

MRS. MARY MOTT, of Raven Rock, Pleasants Co., W. Va., writes: "Before using your Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, everything I ate would ferment in my stomach, and my tongue was so terribly coated, I thought nothing would remove it. Since taking the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I can eat a good meal, and enjoy it."

A NICE OFFICE, suitable for doctor or dentist, to let in THE SUN building. Rent very low.

SUNBEAMS.

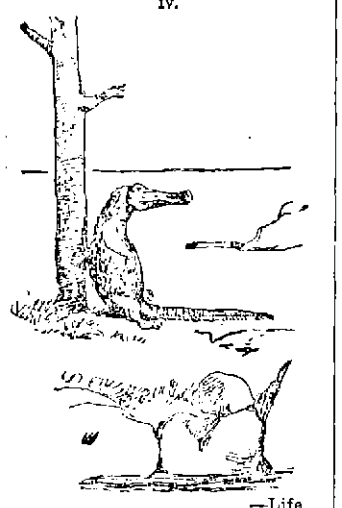
The Impertinent Lemon and the Athletic Crocodile.

I.

II.

III.

IV.



—Life

Proving His Point.

The late Governor Throckmorton of Texas was once engaged in the defense of a man accused of murder. The evidence against his client was too strong to be overcome by any plea except that of self defense, but the man killed was in his shirt sleeves at the time, and no one had seen him with a weapon exposed. Mr Throckmorton at the proper juncture of affairs suddenly pulled off his coat and waistcoat, and turning around so that the jury could see every side of him inquired whether, in their judgment, he was armed or not. The answer in the negative was unanimous. With a knowing smile, Mr. Throckmorton proceeded to draw from under his left arm one pistol, another from under his right, one from each of his boots, and, finally, a huge bowie knife from under his shirt at the back of his neck. As he laid the weapons in a row on the table he said, "You see, gentlemen, although in my shirt sleeves, it was not safe to consider me unarmed." The counsel for the prosecution knew from that moment that their case was gone. —Kate Field's Washington.

Ambidexterity.

They were talking about ambidexterity.

"I can write just as well with my left hand as with my right," said one, "though perhaps not quite as fast."

"I'll bet you $5 you can't," was the response.

"Done," and having put up the money he took the other man into the next room, where he had a new typewriter he was learning on, and with his left hand he thumped out half a dozen lines, which the most skilled expert could not have detected from the same written with his right hand.—Detroit Free Press.

From An Old Parterre.

By evening came a thousand stars
And shone o'er stately Babylon,
While from his window latthe bars
A captive prince looked down upon
The river that flowed ever on.

Beneath him in an old parterre
A Syrian girl reclined at ease
And touched her lute with meaning rare,
While in and out among the trees
Came murmurs of the dying breeze.

She touched her lute with meaning rare
And sang an old romantic lay,
The prince forgot his evening prayer,
And taking up his chest
Began to softened tune to play.

He wooed the maid; perchance he won;
Alas, the story ended there.
Some king that wrecked great Babylon
Left but a single page to bear
This echo from the old parterre.

—Rufus M. Gibbs in Kate Field's Washington.

WHY PUT IT OFF?

No Excuse for Wilful Neglect of Your Health.

If You Are Wise and Prudent You Will Start Now and Be Cured of Your Old Trouble, While the Conditions are Favorable.

Time and time again have Drs. Pearson and Carroll urged the importance of taking treatment in the favorable summer months. Ninety-nine out of every hundred who have followed their advice in this matter have experienced good results, and had occasion to congratulate themselves and the physicians. Ninety-nine out of every hundred who have disregarded this advice and waited until the storms of winter intensified their troubles, have had occasion to regret their action.

If you are wise and prudent you will start now and cure your old trouble while the conditions are favorable. Don't wait, Start now.

GOING INTO CONSUMPTION.

The Terrible Disease Had Made Fearful Inroads Upon Mrs. Wood's Health—Saved by Dr. Pearson.

As a sequence to the many remarkable cures in bronchial and incipient lung troubles by Drs. Pearson and Carroll it is fitting to present today the case of Mrs. F. H. Wood, 221 Hale street.

She says: "What first led me to apply to Dr. Pearson wasn't altogether on account of the small cost of the treatment but principally because everybody told me the treatment would cure me. I had been wasting away with disease for months and every month found my condition worse till it seemed to be hopeless. I would have spasms of coughing, raising large quantities of ugly matter, and would often be compelled to sit down from sheer exhaustion and cough it out. I was troubled with shortness of breath, and the least unusual exertion would exhaust me and set me to coughing. I ran down rapidly, became weak, and finally night sweats set in. I became alarmed at the great loss of flesh and believed I was in the grasp of consumption.

"My improvement under Dr. Pearson's treatment was very gradual almost imperceptible at first. It continued until I was fully restored. I have

Gained More Than 25 Pounds,

the cough and night sweats have entirely stopped. I have regained my strength and my appetite is excellent. The glands of my neck often became enlarged forming hard lumps. This also has been entirely cured. I consider the results of the treatment in my case very remarkable and am extremely gratified."

Drs. Pearson and Carroll

OFFICES.

Corner Palmer and Merrimack Sts.

HAMMOCKS.

All makes, colors, and sizes.

Ice Cream Freezers.

The celebrated "White Mountain," All sizes, from 1 to 15 quarts.

Lawn Swings and Mowers, Express Wagons, Base Balls and Bats, Bicycles, etc.

Bartlett & Dow,

No. 216 Central Street.

PHILIP J. FARLEY, Room 11 Barristers' Hall. Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

JOHN A. McQUADE, Room 11, Mansur Block, Central St., Constable and Collecting Agency, And Auctioneer.

JOSEPH W. LEACH, Room 12, Shedd's Block Soloist and Teacher of Singing.

P. J. HOAR, Merrimack, Cor. Palmer, Attorney at Law. O'Donnell & Gilbride's Block.

makes the home circle complete. This great Temperance Drink gives pleasure and health to every member of the family. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold everywhere. Made only by The Chas. E. Hires Co., Philada. Send 2c stamp for beautiful Picture Cards and Book.

SITES FOR NORMAL SCHOOL.

Notice is hereby given that offers of sites in Lowell for a Normal School building, or proposals relative to the same, will be received by me at City Hall, until eight o'clock Saturday morning, June 30, current. The offers or proposals should be made to state the locality of the lot, the number of feet, the price, and any other facts indicative of the desirability of the lot for the purpose stated.

Lowell, June 18, 1894.

JOHN J. PICKMAN, City Hall, Lowell, Mass.

Lakeview Theatre

Afternoons at 3. Evenings at 8.

Season of Comic Opera, Beginning Monday, June 25.

THE GILBERT OPERA COMPANY

In the Romantic Comic Opera, by Richard Stahl, in two acts, entitled,

SAID PASHA

New Faces.

Catching Music.

Exquisite Costumes

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

SERENA, the Pasha's daughter, Miss Jennie Corea.

ALTI, Queen of Altara, Miss Carrie Carroll.

BALAH SOJAH, Alti's stepmother. Miss Kate Powers.

SERGEANT OF TURKISH PATROL, Miss Edith Claquinara.

SAID PASHA, a Turkish diplomat, Frank Edwards.

HASSEN BEY, Officer of the Turkish patrol, Frank Emerson.

TERAN, a Mexican nobleman, John Lloyd.

RAJAH, the Commander of Altara, Peter Depew.

HADAD, an Adventurer, Tom Callahan.

NOCKEY, a Companion of Hadad, Raymond Hitchcock.

Round Trip Tickets 20 Cts.

Cars leave Bridge and Merrimack streets every 10 minutes.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE MERRIMACK

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

(OLD ANDOVER CO.)

THIS solid company, that has done business in Lowell so many years, continues to offer the BEST INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY FIRE and LIGHTNING, at the Least Possible Expense.

70 per cent. dividends are paid on five-year policies.

All business for this company—Renewals, Sales, Endorsements, etc.—will be promptly attended to by

Metcalf & Hazen, 159 Middlesex St.

IN MARSTON'S BLOCK.

WM. E. LIVINGSTON,

DEALER IN

Coal, Wood, Lime,

CEMENT, SAND, GRAVEL, HAIR, KAOLIN, PLASTER, BRICKS, FERTILIZERS,

Straw, Hay Grain, Flour

&c., &c.

NO. 15 THORNDIKE STREET,

Branch office, 40 Merrimack street,—Calderwood's cigar store.

M. W. MILLER, House and Fresco Painter and Paper Hanger, 55 WILLIE STREET.

Wall Papers supplied at wholesale rates. Get my prices before going elsewhere.

DON'T BE WITHOUT IT.

MOORS' DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

Sure cure for all Summer Complaints: Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold at Moors' Pharmacy,

Gorham Cor. Appleton St.

G. W. Harrington & Bro.,

Manufacturers of the Finest Carbonated Soda Beverages in the City. The choicest line of

Lager and Stock Ales

In the city. Family Trade a Specialty. Order by Telephone 343-4.

CORNER WINTER AND DAVIS STS.

CITY OF LOWELL.

Special Election

WARD SIX.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, JUNE 23 1894.

The inhabitants of Ward Six of the City of Lowell, qualified as the law directs, are hereby notified and warned to assemble at the voting places established by law in their respective precincts on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of July, 1894, then and there to give in their ballots for one common councilman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William T. Benson.

The polls will be opened at 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board of Aldermen.

MICHAEL J. DOWD, City Clerk.

Examination For High School.

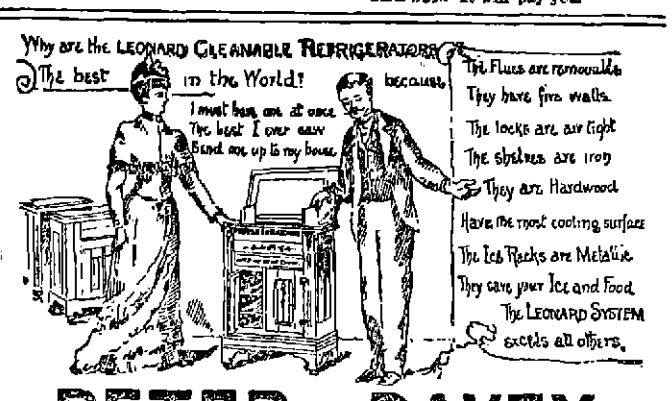
There will be an examination of candidates for admission to the Lowell High School, in Arithmetic, English Grammar, History of the United States, Geography, Spelling, Reading and Writing, at the High School house, Friday, June 29, 1894, beginning at 8.30 o'clock a. m.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.

Applicants for certificates of qualification to teach in the High School, in as masters of a grammar school, will be examined at the same time and place in the principles of Education and Psychology, English Language and Literature, Mathematics, (Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry), Physiology, Physics, Geography, History and Civil Government, Latin or Greek, French or German.

A. K. WHITCOMB, Sec. of the School Committee.

LETTERHEADS and ENVELOPES of all kinds printed at the SUN office.



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AGENT FOR LOWELL.

Buy Only "The Richmond" Range.

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UNDERTAKING CALLS

Day or Night, will receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

Peter Davey.

134 MARKET STREET - - OPPOSITE PALMER.

TELEPHONE: RESIDENCE, 458-2. STORE, 314-2.

D. L. PACE CO.,

94 MERRIMACK STREET,

Caterers, Bakers, Confectioners.

TEETH

$5 TO $10 A SET.

To our patients who do not find it convenient to call during the day, please call at noontime, or Saturday afternoons as our office is not open evenings. Office hours. 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

NO CHARGE FOR EXTRACTING.

Every Set warranted to be the same Teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Fillings and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth Filled with Gold by Electricity. No Pain. Teeth extracted Without Pain by our new method. 30 years experience. DRS. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, and 32 Runels' Building, Cor. Merrimack and Bridge Sts

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Canvas, Oil Outfits, Easels, Water Colors, &c., at

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When You Are Looking for Bargains,

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

YOUNG'S

111 CENTRAL ST.

And Save from 10 to 33 per cent. on every Dollar. We have no misleading advertisements. Once a customer there always a customer.

Special Bargains for This Week.

2 pairs Ladies' Hose for 5c.
2 pairs Men's Seamless Hose for 10c.
Ladies' 12½c. Seamless Hose now 10c. pair.
Ladies' Fast Black and Tan Seamless Hose 12 1-2c, regular price 15c. a pair.
50 dozen Ladies' Full Fashioned Hose, Gordon dye, now 20c. worth 20c a pair.
50 dozen Gent's Summer Merino Hose 12 1-2c. a pair, regular price 20c. pair.
Boys' and Girls' Heavy Ribbed Fast Black Hose, all sizes, only 10c. a pair.
24 doz. 12c. Leather Belts, now 5c. each.
1 lot All-Silk Windsor Ties, worth 15, now 12 1-2c. each.
1 lot All-Silk Windsor Ties, worth 25c., now 17c. each.
50 doz. Ladies' Handkerchiefs 3c. each, regular price 5c.
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Your pocketbook he never squeezes.
He always makes his work look nice,
At just two-thirds the regular price.

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A TALE OF ALGERIA.

Told by One Who Went Through the Terrible Kabyles Campaign.

A Fakir Who Impressed the Natives With His Tricks Until They Believed Him Endowed With Miraculous Gifts.

(Story Complete In This Issue.)

In 1890 Hussein-Pasha, the bey of Algeria, in an impatient manner, easily explained perhaps, but decidedly blamable, slapped the face of our charge d'affaires with his fly flap He was dethroned by France, who took possession of the provinces of Algeria, Constantine and Oran. Nothing could be more natural or more just! But 25 years later, in 1855, we had not yet been able to make the Kabyles understand it. They absurdly maintained that they were not responsible for the acts of the bey; that if he had been a little hasty it was not their fault, and they did not see why their country should be invaded and a tax levied on their cattle, or that they should pay tribute, especially the tribute of blood, to assist the Christians against their own Mohammedan brothers under the fallacious pretext that Hussein-Pasha, whom the greater part of them had never seen, had struck M. Arago in the face with a small bunch of feathers —which really could not have hurt him very much!

But France maintained that behind the material fact were the consequences, behind the gesture was the insult; that her honor demanded her to kill 100,000 men on both sides and conquer Algeria if it were only to teach good manners to these barbarians and compel them to pay tribute.

It was precisely this which the Kabyles would not understand, and this is why we set out for Constantine—10,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery—with the intention, as charitable as civilized, of enlightening them as to the reality of our rights and the superiority of our institutions. But if the Kabyles are dull of understanding they have a quick eye and are prompt to act. If they were not our enemies, I should say that, while leading the simple life of pastoral people of olden times, they have retained their virtues, preserved the pride and courage of free men and are formidable in combat when one dares attack them in their own mountains. We soon experienced this. Scarcely had we passed the Oued-Rummel when the struggle began. For a month our march was only a succession of skirmishes and night attacks through the passes which furrowed this mountainous country, encounters in which we always lost more men than the enemy.

In the plain we suffocated with the heat and died of thirst. On the mountain we froze and often had to open up a road through the snow. As soon as our columns separated, in order to pass a defile or a ravine, a discharge of musketry burst above our heads. From every crevice in the rock came a shot. The brushwood crackled under our feet. Our sharpshooters, the zouaves, climbed the rocks to dislodge the Kabyles, but they bounded like chamois from crest to crest, returning the fire of our soldiers, whose bodies rolled from top to bottom of the ravine, almost under our horses' feet. Sometimes it was an Arab who fell in our midst and expired, crying, "There is one God." If he could not speak, he fixed on us a look, grave and menacing, raised his finger to make the supreme profession of faith, and his brave soul took its flight toward the one God whom he had just proclaimed.

We had been gone about a month from Constantine, advancing slowly on account of the enormous convoy which followed us, the men almost exhausted by incessant skirmishes, and the general, anxious perhaps as to the result of the expedition, decidedly in a bad humor. The principal cause of delay in a march, which ought to have been as rapid as possible over the mountains, was a flock of 5,000 sheep. Therefore the general resolved to abandon them. In order that they might not say that he lost them he decided to leave them in charge of one of the zephyrs. He chose a man from this corps because he was convinced, as we all were, that the poor devil would be killed and the sheep would be carried off as soon as we were gone. He preferred to sacrifice a zephyr to a grenadier or a zouave.

The battalion of zephyrs, whose real name is the African battalion, is formed exclusively of scapegoats. It is not composed of robbers or murderers, but all the undisciplined or insubordinate of the army are sent to the zephyrs or "joyfuls," as they call themselves. They are usually intelligent, and if it be true that a zouave is as brave as one lion it may be said that a zephyr is as brave as two. In a profession where discipline and passive obedience are the first requirements of order and the essential conditions of success these independent natures, indifferent to punishment, for which they often avenge themselves by a cutting witticism, are considered dangerous, so they are sent to the African battalion. On account of their reputation for bravery they are always placed in the front rank during any particularly dangerous engagement. Thus the 123 men who defended Mazagran for three days against an army of 8,000 Arabs, who were unable to gain possession of the village, were zephyrs, commanded by Captain Lelivre.

We were about to resume our march after passing the night in a valley covered with the long furzelike grass peculiar to this country when the general called the commander of the zephyrs and told him to appoint a man from his battalion to tend the sheep, which he had decided to leave in this spot until our return—in three months. "Give him," he added, "an ample supply of biscuit, rice and coffee, and he can kill a sheep when he needs it. We will call for him on our way back." I do not know whether there was irony in his remark, but I am loath to believe it, for it would have been cruel. The commandant could not repress a smile, but he made no observation, saluted and rejoined his battalion, which was awaiting the order to march.

He passed slowly in front of his troop, looking at each man as if asking on which the choice should fall, for he believed he was condemning to death the one he selected. At length he stopped and called, "Fusillier Carette." A boy of 22 or 23 years, tall, but solidly built, with short nose, square chin, large forehead surmounted by light curly hair, mischievous blue eyes and laughing mouth, stepped out of the ranks and replied, "Present." Halting in front of the officer, he presented arms and stood looking him full in the face. The latter delivered the general's order, and in spite of the ordinary harshness of his manner he could not entirely conceal a certain emotion which touched the soldier. When his comrades heard the order given, a murmur of insubordination ran from right to left of the company and whispered protestations, which the officers feigned not to hear in order not to punish. They might have expected it. Carette, for numerous reasons, was greatly beloved by all his companions. Among the joyfuls Carette was the joyful par excellence. In his youth, which had been very varied, he had first been one of a troop of mountebanks, then he had traveled with a dentist, and, thanks to his wanderings with this charlatan, he had made a considerable collection of puns and jokes which had an enormous success in Africa. He also pretended to certain surgical knowledge, and his talent as a prestidigitator delighted the zephyrs. Moreover, he had a fine voice and played the hautboy in a manner that the joyfuls pronounced remarkable, especially when it constituted the orchestra at one of the soldiers' balls. In short, not one among all this undisciplined band was more unruly than Carette. His repartee, often clever, always saucy, enlivened the whole battalion, and when any farce was organized—and heaven only knows what the farces of the zephyrs are —Carette was always the author or instigator. It was probably for all these reasons that the commander honored him with his choice.

When the column began its march, more than one among these fearless men was moved when he abandoned this gay comrade, and each one wanted to shake his hand and say farewell in some form or other. "Goodby, Carette." "Goodby, old man." "You're a sharp fellow," said another, "but keep your eye open." "Have no fear," replied the poor boy, greatly touched by these proofs of sympathy, "you will find me here when you come back."

But when the last wagon had passed and the last man had disappeared in the ravine, when he found himself alone, surrounded only by the sheep, dreary thoughts began to assail him. He had a vague intuition of the grandeur and sacredness of duty and understood the necessity of discipline, that mystic bond which united all his companions in an invincible whole while he remained alone, isolated, probably lost for having discarded, like a heavy yoke, the necessary order and discipline.

But the joyful's mind could not long remain occupied with serious thoughts, so, raising his head, he said, with a smile: "Won't the others be surprised if they find me here with my sheep when they come back? And the commandant," said he, laughing heartily, "how astonished he will be!" Then, looking at the sheep scattered on the plain, grazing like Mme. Deshoulière's lambs on the tranquil banks of the Lined, he added, "All the same, I shall be confoundedly bored here for three months." Suddenly a bright idea occurred to him. He would train one of his pensioners and make a learned sheep of him! For there was in Carette something of Gavroche and of Barnum, united to the carelessness of the zephyr and to the manly confidence of the soldier in his arms and in his courage. Afterward he busied himself in preparing a shelter for the night, which he tried to make as solid as possible, propping the gourbi (a hut made of branches and brushwood) against a rock and strengthening it as well as he could with the materials at his disposal. This took some time. When he saw the sun sink in the horizon, he made a tour of the little plain where he had been abandoned. Seeing nothing to make him anxious, his mind was at ease, and he began to prepare his evening meal, whistling gayly.

The night had come—a calm night, silent and serene, such as one sees only in the desert. There was not a cloud in the sky, and the moon, which, on account of the purity and transparency of the atmosphere, appears larger and more brilliant than in any other part of the earth, seemed enthroned in the midst of a host of stars, also more numerous and brighter than elsewhere. Obedient to an instinct common to all domestic animals, the sheep collected for the night around their shepherd. They covered the plain for a great distance toward the east. At the west of the rock against which the zephyr had erected his gourbi was a ravine, not very large in that spot, but deepening toward the north and south. At the north it disappeared between slopes covered with cactus, roses and Barbary fig trees, whose interlacing branches offered to the reptiles and animals of that region haunts impenetrable to man. At the south the ravine bordered upon a valley, in which was established the Douar or Arab village, which had furnished our latest aggressors.

The poor soldier, ignorant of the existence of these redoubtable spots, hearing no sound, seated himself on a rock and began to dream.

It will be impossible to enumerate all the memories which his thoughts evoked, some touching, even poetical, others simply gay or guilty, but all full of charm to him at that hour and in such circumstances. After a hasty look on his past, a look which embraced his childhood, his wanderings and his success as a mountebank, his escapades, his love affairs, he began to think of the severity of his chiefs, of the council of war which had sent him to the African battalion, of his popularity among his comrades, and finally of his present situation. The result of all this retrospection was a melancholy look addressed to heaven and these few words: "It doesn't matter, but it would be strange to die on such a beautiful night." With a versatility peculiar to these badly balanced brains, he struck the ground with the butt end of his gun and cried, almost gayly, "Bah, I have my flingot (gun) and my cartridges; everything is quiet, and it will be light tomorrow." In order to drive away the ideas that saddened him and weakened his courage, he took his hautboy and prepared to give a little concert.

However, he was mistaken. Everything seemed quiet, but there is for every man a night without a morrow, that of death, and it seemed to have come for the poor zephyr, for two enemies, equally formidable, the lion and the Kabyles, were advancing silently in the shadow.

The king of the mountain, whom the Arabs call Said, had just awakened in his den, his eyelids still heavy with the day's sleep. He had had a long yawn, lazily stretched himself, rose and went to the entrance of the cavern to inhale the air, as if to ask on which side he should direct his steps. He was not one of those lions, long legged and bald like those of Cape Colony, or slight and angular like the American puma, which seems no more formidable than an ordinary mastiff. He was a real lion of the Atlas, whose imposing and terrible aspect was calculated to weaken the stoutest courage. He moved without haste, his head high, his step free and sure, scenting without hesitation or fear every obstacle on his path, exploring with a tranquil air the shadows cast by the rocks, bounding with grace over the chasms which opened before him. When he reached the summit of a hill or one of those escarpments which the moon inundated with her rays, his grand silhouette animated and filled the landscape. On arriving at the entrance of the ravine he stopped, took breath, and with the same majestic and quiet step turned toward the zephyr's encampment.

The rock upon which the soldier was seated did not rise more than 15 feet above the bottom of the ravine, so that with a single bound the lion could have reached the top. He came steadily on in the shadow thrown by the little eminence, raised his head to measure the height, crouched as if ready to spring, but instead of doing so straightened himself again and seemed to listen.

The sheep, not very intelligent, as every one knows, reassured, as men often are, by numbers, slept quietly, suspecting no more than their guardian the approach of the enemy. The zephyr at this precise moment was playing the most joyous waltz in his repertory. He displayed in its execution a sentiment, a sweetness of tone which ought to have charmed the king of the mountain. Perhaps he was not very hungry just then unless the proverb which says, "Hungry stomach has no ears," be false. However that may be, after two or three movements betraying great uncertainty, the terrible beast ended by lying down at the foot of the hillock, supported his great head on his outstretched paws and with half closed lids seemed to listen, which proves that the story of Orpheus is not a fable.

Now the abandonment of the sheep was known to the neighboring douar. Its inhabitants, supposing that the infidels had left a guard or a number of soldiers sufficient to defend the flock, decided to await the night to reconnoiter. As all the warriors or men from the "great tents" were away, the old Caid, who commanded the tribe in the absence of the sheik, thought it best to do this. At the hour when the lion left his den 10 men, the Caid and a young boy, almost a child, son of the sheik, also left the douar and marched in silence toward the plain, hoping to surprise the Christians and carry off their cattle. Being ignorant of the number of the enemy they were to encounter, the Caid recommended his men to advance with great caution, either that the surprise might be complete or in case it seemed best not to attack that they might retire without raising the infidels' attention.

They approached noiselessly, arms in readiness, finger on the trigger, with the Roumi, the sheik's son, some steps in advance, for even in the desert "noblesse oblige." His old kinsman, the Caid, was proud of the child's courage and followed his every movement with a look in which could be read mingled solicitude and admiration.

They were nearing the end of their expedition when the lion, who scented their approach before seeing them, opened his large eyes, knitted his brows and rose. A hyena would have fled like a coward, a panther would have lain in ambush to surprise them later, but the lion advanced proudly to the middle of the ravine. He sniffed at the earth. Then with swinging tail, which swept the ground from side to side, with bristling mane and sparkling eyes, majestic and terrible, he paused.

It was at this moment that the zephyr saw him. The hautboy, from which he lately drew such sweet sounds slipped from his hand, and for a minute he remained petrified with stupor, but soon recovering his presence of mind and his courage he seized his gun, cocked it and took aim. He was just about to fire when a noise, which he could not explain at first, prevented him. Almost at the same instant he heard a voice, with an accent of profoundest terror, cry, "Caid!" It was the Roumi, who had just perceived the lion. Seized with the horrible fear which that animal always produces on the Arab, he turned and ran toward his companion. All saw him then. The Caid, forgetting the Christians whom he had come to surprise, commanded, "Fire!" Ten musket shots rang out in the night, lighting up the ravine, but the lion remained standing. He gave a roar which was echoed like thunder on every side of the mountain. Then with one prodigious bound he fell on the sheik's son. The lion was holding the Roumi under his heavy paw, his claws were digging into his flesh, while with open mouth, panting breath, his eyes blazing with ferocity, he seemed ready to devour him. It was at this moment that Carette fired. The noble beast, struck in the temple, gave a second roar, but it was only a death rattle this time, and he fell to rise no more. Meanwhile, not knowing that he was dead, the soldier jumped into the ravine and advanced bravely to the ferocious beast, while the Arabs, in spite of their incontestable courage, rested on the defensive, not daring to approach to dispatch the lion or to raise their young comrade. It was the zephyr that lifted him and placed him upon a rock. I have said that Carette had traveled with a charlatan and pretended to certain medical knowledge. If his pretensions were not fully justified, they were in a measure, his master taking about with him a skeleton and some anatomical plates, which he exhibited to the public. His pupil had often examined them, and he had in addition a lightness of touch, a dexterity acquired in prestidigitation during another phase of his adventurous youth.

This explains how he stanched the blood, bandaged the wounds and tended the Roumi with skill which gave the Arabs an exalted idea of his talents.

When his nephew came to himself, the Caid, who until then had not spoken, went up to Carette and thanked him without much effusion, but in the grave tones peculiar to the men of the mountains, which, if it is less expressive, is more sincere than the loquacity of the Greeks. The zephyr, who spoke a little Arabic, like most soldiers who have passed some time in Africa, expressed to the Caid his desire to live on good terms with them in so earnest a tone that his new friends could not doubt his sincerity. From that day he was, so to speak, adopted by the tribe of Beni-Hammers and almost lived with them. The sheep were guarded by the men belonging to the Douar, to which the zephyr had rendered a service. During this time Carette tended the sick, played on the hautboy, ate hot dishes, swallowed yatagans and juggled for everybody.

As he did not kill many more patients than our qualified doctors and as his hautboy and his sleight of hand tricks had still more success with the Beni-Hammers than with the zephyrs, his popularity became so great with these simple people that they often wondered what was to become of them when the stranger went away. In order not to grieve my readers I will not speak of the young girls. I will merely say that the waters of the spring from which they filled their pitchers preserved for a long time a peculiar taste on account of the tears shed when speaking of the departure of the "joyful."

Four months later we returned to the plain where we had abandoned the sheep. The expedition had been gone longer than we at first supposed, but it had ended happily. Kabylia was subdued, the Douars had surrendered, the tribute had been discharged, and the Kabyles, who had received us with musket shots at the beginning of the campaign, returned in our ranks, deserting as they neared their own villages.

When the advance guard emerged from the mountains onto the plain and saw it covered with sheep browsing quietly, a great cry arose, and the news spread with rapidity of a telegram from head to foot of the column. "Carette and the sheep! The sheep and the zephyr! Impossible! But look, there they are!" These phrases and others like them were repeated from left to right of our little army and reached the general, who, not finding it credible, put his horse to a gallop in order to confirm such a miracle with his own eyes. The zephyrs, more interested than anybody in the matter, as it was to them an affair of honor, raised a "hurrah" and broke into a run. At last we had to yield to ocular evidence. The sheep were there, and Carette, leaning on his gun, smiling, but with something grave in his eyes, waited our arrival with dignity.

Then the drums beat, the bands played their gayest airs and for an hour the brave zephyr was the object of a veritable ovation.

Here perhaps I ought to end this episode, of which I can attest the truth, being an eyewitness, but I am a conscientious writer and believe I shall satisfy my readers more by telling them what eventually became of Carette. If he had not belonged to the African battalion, it is probable that he would have been decorated, but his artistic antecedents forbade his having that distinction—at least so thought the general, who gave him instead 100 francs. On their side the Beni-Hammers had prepared the lion's skin, as they know how to do it in the desert, and when we entered Constantine Carette found himself rich. He sold the skin for 300 francs. As soon as he was in possession of that sum he took a "stretch" (illegal absence) of three days with two comrades. This escapade cost him what the regiment calls "eleven and four"—that is, 11 days in prison and four in the black hole.

"Sic transit gloria mundi."

I met him precisely at the moment when they were taking him to the "carcere duro," and the interest I felt in him prompted me to remonstrate with him on the past. "Bah," he replied, "if instead of giving me 100 francs the general had given me a handshake it might perhaps have made me reflect; but, no, he gave me the money. What could I do with it? Buy a house?" He shrugged his shoulders. "It was to have a spree with, wasn't it? That's what I did, and now they lock me up. Ah, well. It is not just. Because, you see, the general never would have got clear, as I did, with 5,000 sheep on his hands, and a lion, and all the Bedouins—men and women. I would like to have seen him in my place." He gave another shrug showing his disdain for the general, after which he went off with the corporal to remain under lock and key for 15 days.

Ten years later I had left the army and settled in the country. One day, hearing a lively altercation outside the grating, I opened the window to find out the cause. It was my servant opposing most energetically the entrance of a man, an ass, a woman and a little girl. The man seemed determined to enter in spite of all remonstrances. I recognized him at once by his sly air, his blue eyes and curly hair. It was Carette. I confess that I was pleased to see him again, not only for himself, but for all the memories evoked by his presence. I called to the servant to let him in and ran out to meet him. The ass and the indescribable barge in which he carried were put in the stable and I made Carette and his family come into the dining room. Then he told me that he was married and that he traveled in turn as musician, dentist and prestidigitator; that, thanks to his industry, he lived well and was content with his lot. "But all the same," he added with a sigh of regret, "I have never had and never shall have such a good time as during the four months I spent with the Beni-Hammers."—Translated From the French of Count Alfred de Vervins For Short Stories.

Cut or Thrust?

English cavalry swords are made particularly for cutting, though with the steel scabbard it is difficult to understand how a keen edge is to be preserved, and in the sword exercise cutting is very assiduously taught, and especially in the yearly mounted competition for swordmanship prizes the value of the point is impressed emphatically on the men. But if our cavalry were to go into action tomorrow can any one who knows our soldiers doubt that the greater number of them would at once begin to cut at the enemy?

They have been taught to cut, and they will cut quite regardless of the exertions which they expend on themselves and forgetting that the weapons have points as well as edges. If we compare the value of the point with that of the cuts as regards its effect on the enemy, it is immeasurably the more effective. In a cut, even if the sword does not turn in the hand and if the edge falls true, it is always more than likely that it will encounter a button, a belt or a pouch, which will prevent it from penetrating. The cut, too, depends entirely on the vigor of the soldier's arm and is not assisted in any way by the crash and impetus of the charge. Except in a very small minority of cases, its results will generally be a bruise or a slight flesh wound.

To deliver a point, on the other hand, requires little physical exertion. The sheer weight of horse and man behind the sword is sufficient to drive it through almost anything. If the point does hit a piece of metal, it will probably only slip onto a spot more easily pierced, and if it does enter the body of man or horse a wound serious, if not fatal, will surely be inflicted. The heavy cavalry of Napoleon were armed with swords made especially for pointing, and when they charged they left death in their track.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Rest After Meals.

"After dinner sit awhile," is a time honored saying. It is also a very true and physiologically correct one, for when our food is undergoing digestion our body is doing a great deal of important work. If, therefore, we persist in taking exercise after food, we are really "burning the candle at both ends" and giving our body double work to do, with the result that indigestion sooner or later attacks us. We should therefore rest after meals—and before them as well—and the feeling of restfulness and indisposition to work just after a meal is a natural warning and indication that we should seek repose at that time—not necessarily sleep, but quietness and rest.—New York Advertiser.

A Show of Hands.

One day M. Cure was a candidate for the municipal council of Paris a Vaugirard. Cure was a son of Burgundy peasants. He had started as a working gardener and afterward set up as a market gardener. His opponent was a little gentleman of puny and weak appearance, who cried with all his voice:

"You ought to elect me. I represent the labor party. I am a workman."

When he had finished his speech, Cure took him by the arm, to his great alarm, and led him to the edge of the platform. There he said:

"Show your hands. Here are mine."

Then, amid the applause of the audience, he displayed by the side of the hand of the "workman," thin and white, a hand as broad and full as a battoir. Then said he contemptuously:

"Which of us is the true workman?"

Then the man who pretended to represent the fourth estate gave way.—"Principles of Socialism." Y. Guyot.

VISUAL TELEGRAPHY.

IT IS POSSIBLE NOW TO SEE YOUR FRIENDS BY ELECTRICITY.

A Wonderful Mechanism Which Enables You to See the Person You Are Talking With Over the Wire, Though Thousands of Miles Separate You.

To look into an ordinary telephone receiver and while conversing with a friend actually to see him as he stands at his end of the line perhaps thousands of miles away! This is the proposition which is stirring the scientists of the electrical world at the present time—a long standing problem, which some of them think has been solved.

Think of a New Yorker telling a Chicago friend a funny story over the long distance telephone and watching its effect on his listener by means of an attachment on the same instrument.

"Visual telegraphy" is the name by which the new system is known in the technical world. "Seeing by wire" is the common name given to it by those who are not scientists, and the last name best describes it. Of course one does not actually "see" through a long distance or impossible space, but the impression made at one end of the line is recorded at the other.

The apparatus transmits whatever may come in its way, even to the expression of countenance on a human being standing in front of a telephone receiver.

The man who claims that such a wonder is possible and who has designed a method for its accomplishment is N. S. Amstutz, an electrical engineer of Cleveland. His papers on the subject are being eagerly read by scientists the world over.

The effect is produced by means of selenium, an extremely sensitive substance, which changes its electrical properties or conductivity with every varying condition of light or shade under which it may be placed. So sensitive is it that the least change in the surrounding temperature will make an appreciable difference in its capacity for transmitting a current. Degrees of light and shade have the greatest effect on it, and under certain conditions it almost seems to possess a superhuman sensitiveness.

It was discovered by Berzelius in 1817, but its peculiar behavior in regard to electricity was not made known until a much later date. In 1873 Professor Willoughby Smith discovered that it changed its resistance to a considerable extent when different degrees of light were thrown on it.

By a mechanical device, which is brought into requisition at both ends of the line to be operated, sections of selenium as small as pin points are made to rotate in the telephone receiver in front of the image to be photographed. As before stated, light and shade produce a variable effect on the selenium, and the points take on various conductivities as the shades of expression are passing over the face of the person whose picture is being recorded.

The passage of the electric current over the line constantly influences the selenium at the other end, and it, changing with every degree of current, produces a fac simile of what is taking place in front of the first transmitter. Thus a person carrying on an animated conversation in a Chicago office can practically be watched by a colleague in a New York office. Here is a panacea such as the swindler has never dreamed of.

In an article on this subject, which appeared in [illegible] Mr. Amstutz says: "[illegible] reply is subject to the persistency of vision, which renders an image of any object for a moment after the object itself is removed. Edison, I believe, was the first to remove this phase of the subject from the purely scientific aspect to a practical solution in the kinetograph, which successive photographs of objects in motion are made to reproduce so rapidly before the eye that but a continuous image is reproduced, which may even small in size or grand effect. The successful demonstration of the kinetograph experiment has given a greater success of the more rapid succession of luminous impulses electrically transmitted.

"Professor Edwin J. Houston, referring to a series of New Electrical Wonders at Hazelwood recently, I believe, a practical apparatus for seeing through a wire—that is, a device for bringing a receiver at one end of a metallic wire and seeing the image formed in a manner of whatever optical images are impressed upon a transmitter at the other end, even though thousands of miles intervene.

"I have outlined a complete working system in conjunction with the modifications heretofore mentioned to be used in combination with a telephone circuit. Such a system as outlined simply involves the taking down of the hand phone receiver at, for instance, a Cleveland station, when instantly the rotation picture point selector is placed in motion both at the Cleveland end and the New York receiving station. The light to illuminate the operator's features is automatically established.

"By this time the operator at the New York station removes her hand phone in answer to the ordinary telephone call bell. Even before she removes the hand phone she will be able to see the features of the Cleveland operator, providing the latter has taken down her hand phone.

"The removing of the New York hand phone automatically sets in motion the New York picture point selector as well as the one at Cleveland, which is to deliver the image of the New York operator. Both were started from the New York end of the line, as the previous two were started from Cleveland.

"The lamp to illuminate the features of the New York operator is also automatically established. Directly above the telephone transmitter are placed two openings. On the right is the one through which the operator's features are to be transmitted. One on the left, provided with a tube to keep away extraneous light, contains the receiving plate, upon which the features of the distant operator will appear. The opening above these two is provided with a source of light which is needed to illuminate the features of the person using the instrument.

"When the Cleveland operator replaces her hand phone the Cleveland selector as well as its New York companion is stopped and the Cleveland instrument cut out. If the New York operator had not yet replaced her phone, her image would still appear in Cleveland, though the Cleveland operator's image will have disappeared from New York. Now, as the New York operator replaces her phone her image also disappears from Cleveland. The circuits are made in such a manner that each operator can call at will, and the simple removal of the hand phone by each operator establishes all of the circuit connections, so that it would indeed be possible to say 'good morning' to your distant friends and congratulate them upon their electrical appearance."—New York World.

The first printed books abounded to such an extent in abbreviations that they were extremely difficult to read and understand, and a treatise was prepared and printed, "How to Read a Printed Book." It gave explanations of the abbreviations.

Because a man cannot hear a dew drop is no sign that he is deaf, nor is it a sign of blindness because he never saw a horse fly, a board walk, a stone fence, a dog's tants, a rope walk or a clam bake.

MODERN ROME.

Greatly Improved In Recent Years and Now is Very Handsome Capital.

I found Rome greatly improved since I spent a winter there 16 years ago. It had then but recently become the capital of new Italy, and it retained many of the characteristics of the church government. Its side streets were generally dirty, and bad odors were prominent. But the work of improvement had already begun. Today Rome is a handsome capital, and I wish Boston had as well paved and as neatly kept streets. Even in the narrower and less important byways scavengers stand ready with their brooms to remove dirt as soon as it is dropped. Broad, new avenues have been opened, and whole districts have been built up with substantial and elegant edifices. In the real estate boom fortunes were made and fortunes were lost, for in the hurry for improvement the work of building was greatly overdone. However it affected individuals, the city reaped the advantage. In the older parts of the capital whole streets have been rebuilt. Among the chief glories of Rome are its fountains. They are very numerous. I don't know how many there are, but there must be hundreds, large and small, and, strange as it may appear to Bostonians, they are all most profusely supplied with water. A witty French writer, speaking of a certain river of Greece, said that "among its originalities it is supplied with water." I always thought that a fountain without water was a brazen humbug. Through some of the Roman fountains, like the Trevi, the Termini, the two in front of St. Peter's, the three in the Piazza Navona, the one on the Pincian Hill and the one in the Piazza d'Espagna, not to extend the list as I might, good sized brooks flow. The use of water is on the most lavish scale. In a small court of the Borghese palace are at least a dozen small fountains, and, though the princely proprietor is a bankrupt, his noble gallery of paintings moved away, and the elegantly ornamented saloons of the palace used as salesrooms for curios and objects of art, not a fountain is dry. Cannot Boston afford water for one fountain to Rome's 20?

Another great improvement has been made by curbing the Tiber within walls of massive and elegant masonry. The Tiber is a capricious stream. It comes tearing down from the mountains by a sharp incline, and in seasons of flood it was accustomed to overflow its banks and inundate the lower parts of the city with a fluid of the consistency of pea soup. It has been tamed and taught to behave itself. Its ample channel now carries off its water safely at its highest stages. The walls which hold it in its place are ornamental as well as useful. The Italians have given here another illustration of their skill as stonemasons. Several new bridges have been built across the Tiber, greatly facilitating communication. The streets are provided with horse railroads and omnibuses, which are clean and handsome. They do lack the adornment of overhead wires. Carriage hire is very cheap. To take a carriage for a course the cost is one paper lira (about 17 cents), whether there be one, two or three passengers. And still the walking is good, and one is tempted by the picturesque vistas opening everywhere to walk a good deal. —Boston Herald.

Candy as Cupid's Barometer.

I stopped in an F street candy store last week, and while the pretty clerk deftly scooped candy from the plates with that usually exasperating invention, the bonbon spoon, we had a little talk.

"Do you know," she said to me brightly, "we clerks in confectionery stores are in a position to know more about the private affairs of a certain class of people than you or any outsider would imagine? The class, you know, is composed of young people at about the ages when 'love first finds a voice.' You see, a man has to buy candy if he goes among girls, and we can always tell the condition of his heart by the kind and amount of candy he buys. If he is a jolly good fellow with all the girls, he comes in and says, 'Gimme three pounds of candy—anything at all,' but if it is for one he is anxiously and carefully selects from each salver as an old maid buys her annual 15 cents' worth."

"I don't quite understand why," I said.

"Why, don't you see, he has learned his sweetheart's taste, and he is anxiously catering to it. He would as soon poison her as give her candy she didn't like.

"Then, too, we always know the intensity of the love—shall I put in some marshmallows?—for his devotion and the amount of candy he buys increase in exact ratio. We can always tell when the entanglement has been effected, too, for the man stops buying candy so lavishly."

"Is this one of the signs which show how the wind will blow after marriage?" I asked, and my clerk answered:

"Well, it may be that, or it may be that he is getting economical for the coming event. But it would surprise you to know how many engagements we could safely announce just by these infallible little signs. And if we liked we could announce the ones that are broken too. A man with a fractured engagement on his hands is our best customer. His reckless expenditures on candy for the other girls is the confectioner's salvation."

The girl tied the paper around my box, bit the cord off with her teeth, girl fashion, and as she handed me the package said:

"When one of our customers stops coming altogether, we all know he is married."—Washington Post.

Making the Desert to Blossom.

"The desert wastes of New Mexico and Arizona may yet be broad fields of pasturage covered with herds of fattening cattle if the hopes of the men who are deeply interested in certain experiments are realized," said J. F. Wilcox, a large ranch owner in the panhandle country of Texas. "The expectations of these men are based upon the wonderful vitality of alfalfa, or Mexican clover, the growth of which is astonishingly rapid and a field of which will yield several crops in a season. Its roots are said to go far down in search of moisture, sometimes to a depth of 18 to 20 feet, and its nutritious properties and the avidity with which stock eat it are well known. The large land and live stock investment companies which are now operating in New Mexico and Arizona have, as an essential part of their schemes of utilizing the desert lands, the growing of large tracts of alfalfa, with which to feed their range cattle and other stock. At one ranch alone—La Cuoca, in Mora county, N. M.—1,000 head of range cattle are now being fed and fattened for market on alfalfa. The Mexican clover is grown by aid of modern irrigation, and the lands laid down to it tend to improve in fertility. Stockmen down in that country have lost all faith in the prowess of modern rainmakers and their schemes, and they are turning their efforts into more practicable channels."—San Francisco Call.

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DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:

GENTLEMEN:—DANA'S SARSAPARILLA has been such a Godsend that I must let others know. For the last 10 years my wife has had very poor health, complaining of severe bearing down pain, also pains in back and limbs. Her blood was so poor that it would appear to stagnate in blotches all over her limbs. She tried the different Sarsaprillas and was treated by Physicians in Mass., N. Y. and N. J., but found but little if any relief.

Five months ago I bought her a bottle of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

It helped her so much I bought three more, and it seems almost impossible to describe the change it has wrought. THE BLOTCHES HAVE DISAPPEARED, also the pains in side and limbs, no more bearing down pain or tired feeling. THANK GOD, she is a WELL woman to-day.

Hoping this may induce others to try it, I remain, Yours resp'y, JOHN C. JEFFRIES.
175 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

This is to certify that I sold Mr. Jeffries DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, and believe him to be an honest, truthful person, and do not believe he would make a false statement in regard to its merits. Yours respectfully,
FRANK H. TENNEY, Druggist.
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A TALE OF ALGERIA.

Told by One Who Went Through the Terrible Kabyles Campaign.

A Fakir Who Impressed the Natives With His Tricks Until They Believed Him Endowed With Miraculous Gifts.

(Story Complete In This Issue.)

In 1830 Hussein-Pasha, the bey of Algeria, in an impatient manner, easily explained perhaps, but decidedly blamable, slapped the face of our charge d'affaires with his fly flap. He was dethroned by France, who took possession of the provinces of Algeria, Constantine and Oran. Nothing could be more natural or more just! But 25 years later, in 1855, we had not yet been able to make the Kabyles understand it. They absurdly maintained that they were not responsible for the acts of the bey; that if he had been a little hasty it was not their fault, and they did not see why their country should be invaded and a tax levied on their cattle, or that they should pay tribute, especially the tribute of blood, to assist the Christians against their own Mohammedan brothers under the fallacious pretext that Hussein-Pasha, whom the greater part of them had never seen, had struck M. Arago in the face with a small bunch of feathers—which really could not have hurt him very much!

But France maintained that behind the material fact were the consequences, behind the gesture was the insult; that her honor demanded her to kill 100,000 men on both sides and conquer Algeria if it were only to teach good manners to these barbarians and compel them to pay tribute.

It was precisely this which the Kabyles would not understand, and this is why we set out for Constantine—10,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery—with the intention, as charitable as civilized, of enlightening them as to the reality of our rights and the superiority of our institutions. But if the Kabyles are dull of understanding they have a quick eye and are prompt to act. If they were not our enemies, I should say that, while leading the simple life of pastoral people of olden times, they have retained their virtues, preserved the pride and courage of free men and are formidable in combat when one dares attack them in their own mountains. We soon experienced this. Scarcely had we passed the Oued-Rumniel when the struggle began. For a month our march was only a succession of skirmishes and night attacks through the passes which furrowed this mountainous country, encounters in which we always lost more men than the enemy.

In the plain we suffocated with the heat and died of thirst. On the mountain we froze and often had to open up a road through the snow. As soon as our columns separated, in order to pass a defile or a ravine, a discharge of musketry burst above our heads. From every crevice in the rock came a shot. The brushwood crackled under our feet. Our sharpshooters, the zouaves, climbed the rocks to dislodge the Kabyles, but they bounded like chamois from crest to crest, returning the fire of our soldiers, whose bodies rolled from top to bottom of the ravine, almost under our horses' feet. Sometimes it was an Arab who fell in our midst and expired, crying, "There is one God." If he could not speak, he fixed on us a look, grave and menacing, raised his finger to make the supreme profession of faith, and his brave soul took its flight toward the one God whom he had just proclaimed.

We had been gone about a month from Constantine, advancing slowly on account of the enormous convoy which followed us, the men almost exhausted by incessant skirmishes, and the general, anxious perhaps as to the result of the expedition, decidedly in a bad humor. The principal cause of delay in a march, which ought to have been as rapid as possible over the mountains, was a flock of 5,000 sheep. Therefore the general resolved to abandon them. In order that they might not say that he lost them he decided to leave them in charge of one of the zephyrs. He chose a man from this corps because he was convinced, as we all were, that the poor devil would be killed and the sheep would be carried off as soon as we were gone. He preferred to sacrifice a zephyr to a grenadier or a zouave.

The battalion of zephyrs, whose real name is the African battalion, is formed exclusively of scapegoats. It is not composed of robbers or murderers, but all the undisciplined or insubordinate of the army are sent to the zephyrs or "joyfuls," as they call themselves. They are usually intelligent, and if it be true that a zouave is as brave as one lion it may be said that a zephyr is as brave as two. In a profession where discipline and passive obedience are the first requirements of order and the essential conditions of success these independent natures, indifferent to punishment, for which they often avenge themselves by a cutting witticism, are considered dangerous, so they are sent to the African battalion. On account of their reputation for bravery they are always placed in the front rank during any particularly dangerous engagement. Thus the 123 men who defended Mazagran for three days against an army of 8,000 Arabs, who were unable to gain possession of the village, were zephyrs, commanded by Captain Lelivre.

We were about to resume our march after passing the night in a valley covered with the long furzelike grass peculiar to this country when the general called the commander of the zephyrs and told him to appoint a man from his battalion to tend the sheep, which he had decided to leave in this spot until our return—in three months. "Give him," he added, "an ample supply of biscuit, rice and coffee, and he can kill a sheep when he needs it. We will call for him on our way back." I do not know whether there was irony in his remark, but I am loth to believe it, for it would have been cruel. The commandant could not repress a smile, but he made no observation, saluted and rejoined his battalion, which was awaiting the order to march.

He passed slowly in front of his troop, looking at each man as if asking on which the choice should fall, for he believed he was condemning to death the one he selected. At length he stopped and called, "Fusillier Carette." A boy of 22 or 23 years, tall, but solidly built, with short nose, square chin, large forehead surmounted by light curly hair, mischievous blue eyes and laughing mouth, stepped out of the ranks and replied, "Present." Halting in front of the officer, he presented arms and stood looking him full in the face. The latter delivered the general's order, and in spite of the ordinary harshness of his manner he could not entirely conceal a certain emotion which touched the soldier. When his comrades heard the order given, a murmur of insubordination ran from right to left of the company and whispered protestations, which the officers feigned not to hear in order not to punish. They might have expected it. Carette, for numerous reasons, was greatly beloved by all his companions. Among the joyfuls Carette was the joyful par excellence. In his youth, which had been very varied, he had first been one of a troop of mountebanks, then he had traveled with a dentist, and, thanks to his wanderings with this charlatan, he had made a considerable collection of puns and jokes which had an enormous success in Africa. He also pretended to certain surgical knowledge, and his talent as a prestidigitator delighted the zephyrs. Moreover, he had a fine voice and played the hautboy in a manner that the joyfuls pronounced remarkable, especially when it constituted the orchestra at one of the soldiers' balls. In short, not one among all this undisciplined band was more unruly than Carette. His repartee, often clever, always saucy, enlivened the whole battalion, and when any farce was organized—and heaven only knows what the farces of the zephyrs are—Carette was always the author or instigator. It was probably for all these reasons that the commander honored him with his choice.

When the column began its march, more than one among these fearless men was moved when he abandoned this gay comrade, and each one wanted to shake his hand and say farewell in some form or other. "Goodby, Carette." "Goodby, old man." "You're a sharp fellow," said another, "but keep your eye open." "Have no fear," replied the poor boy, greatly touched by these proofs of sympathy, "you will find me here when you come back."

But when the last wagon had passed and the last man had disappeared in the ravine, when he found himself alone, surrounded only by the sheep, dreary thoughts began to assail him. He had a vague intuition of the grandeur and sacredness of duty and understood the necessity of discipline, that mystic bond which united all his companions in an invincible whole while he remained alone, isolated, probably lost for having disorded, like a heavy yoke, the necessary order and discipline.

But the joyful's mind could not long remain occupied with serious thoughts, so, raising his head, he said, with a smile: "Won't the others be surprised if they find me here with my sheep when they come back? And the commandant," said he, laughing heartily, "how astonished he will be!" Then, looking at the sheep scattered on the plain, grazing like Mme. Deshoulières's lambs on the tranquil banks of the Linod, he added, "All the same, I shall be confoundedly bored here for three months." Suddenly a bright idea occurred to him. He would train one of his pensioners and make a learned sheep of him! For there was in Carette something of Gavroche and of Barnum, united to the carelessness of the zephyr and to the manly confidence of the soldier in his arms and in his courage. Afterward he busied himself in preparing a shelter for the night, which he tried to make as solid as possible, propping the gourbi (a hut made of branches and brushwood) against a rock and strengthening it as well as he could with the materials at his disposal. This took some time. When he saw the sun sink in the horizon, he made a tour of the little plain where he had been abandoned. Seeing nothing to make him anxious, his mind was at ease, and he began to prepare his evening meal, whistling gayly.

The night had come—a calm night, silent and serene, such as one sees only in the desert. There was not a cloud in the sky, and the moon, which, on account of the purity and transparency of the atmosphere, appears larger and more brilliant than in any other part of the earth, seemed enthroned in the midst of a host of stars, also more numerous and brighter than elsewhere. Obedient to an instinct common to all domestic animals, the sheep collected for the night around their shepherd. They covered the plain for a great distance toward the east. At the west of the rock against which the zephyr had erected his gourbi was a ravine, not very large in that spot, but deepening toward the north and south. At the north it disappeared between slopes covered with cactus, roses and Barbary fig trees, whose interlacing branches offered to the reptiles and animals of that region haunts impenetrable to man. At the south the ravine bordered upon a valley, in which was established the Douar or Arab village, which had furnished our latest aggressors.

The poor soldier, ignorant of the existence of these redoubtable spots, hearing no sound, seated himself on a rock and began to dream.

It will be impossible to enumerate all the memories which his thoughts evoked, some touching, even poetical, others simply gay or guilty, but all full of charm to him at that hour and in such circumstances. After a hasty look on his past, a look which embraced his childhood, his wanderings and his success as a mountebank, his escapades, his love affairs, he began to think of the severity of his chiefs, of the council of war which had sent him to the African battalion, of his popularity among his comrades, and finally of his present situation. The result of all this retrospection was a melancholy look addressed to heaven and these few words: "It doesn't matter, but it would be strange to die on such a beautiful night." With a versatility peculiar to these badly balanced brains, he struck the ground with the butt end of his gun and cried, almost gayly, "Bah, I have my flingot (gun) and my cartridges; everything is quiet, and it will be light tomorrow." In order to drive away the ideas that saddened him and weakened his courage, he took his hautboy and prepared to give a little concert.

However, he was mistaken. Everything seemed quiet, but there is for every man a night without a morrow, that of death, and it seemed to have come for the poor zephyr, for two enemies, equally formidable, the lion and the Kabyles, were advancing silently in the shadow.

The king of the mountain, whom the Arabs call Said, had just awakened in his den, his eyelids still heavy with the day's sleep. He had had a long yawn, lazily stretched himself, rose and went to the entrance of the cavern to inhale the air, as if to ask on which side he should direct his steps. He was not one of those lions, long legged and bald like those of Cape Colony, or slight and angular like the American puma, which seems no more formidable than an ordinary mastiff. He was a real lion of the Atlas, whose imposing and terrible aspect was calculated to weaken the stoutest courage. He moved without haste, his head high, his step free and sure, meeting without hesitation or fear every obstacle on his path, exploring with a tranquil air the shadows cast by the rocks, bounding with grace over the chasms which opened before him. When he reached the summit of a hill or one of those escarpments which the moon inundated with her rays, his grand silhouette animated and filled the landscape. On arriving at the entrance of the ravine he stopped, took breath, and with the same majestic and quiet step turned toward the zephyr's encampment.

The rock upon which the soldier was seated did not rise more than 15 feet above the bottom of the ravine, so that with a single bound the lion could have reached the top. He came stealthy on in the shadow thrown by the little eminence, raised his head to measure the height, crouched as if ready to spring, but instead of doing so straightened himself again and seemed to listen.

The sheep, not very intelligent, as every one knows, reassured, as men often are, by numbers, slept quietly, suspecting no more than their guardian the approach of the enemy. The zephyr at this precise moment was playing the most joyous waltz in his repertory. He displayed in its execution a sentiment, a sweetness of tone which ought to have charmed the king of the mountain. Perhaps he was not very hungry just then unless the proverb which says, "Hungry stomach has no ears," be false. However that may be, after two or three movements betraying great uncertainty, the terrible beast ended by lying down at the foot of the hillock, supported his great head on his outstretched paws and with half closed lids seemed to listen, which proves that the story of Orpheus is not a fable.

Now the abandonment of the sheep was known to the neighboring douar. Its inhabitants, supposing that the infidels had left a guard or a number of soldiers sufficient to defend the flock, decided to await the night to reconnoiter. As all the warriors or men from the "great tents" were away, the old Caid, who commanded the tribe in the absence of the sheik, thought it best to do this. At the hour when the lion left his den 10 men, the Caid and a young boy, almost a child, son of the sheik, also left the douar and marched in silence toward the plain, hoping to surprise the Christians and carry off their cattle. Being ignorant of the number of the enemy they were to encounter, the Caid recommended his men to advance with great caution, either that the surprise might be complete or in case it seemed best not to attack that they might retire without raising the infidels' attention.

They approached noiselessly, arms in readiness, finger on the trigger, with the Rouni, the sheik's son, some steps in advance, for even in the desert "noblesse oblige." His old kinsman, the Caid, was proud of the child's courage and followed his every movement with a look in which could be read mingled solicitude and admiration.

They were nearing the end of their expedition when the lion, who scented their approach before seeing them, opened his large eyes, knitted his brows and rose. A hyena would have fled like a coward, a panther would have lain in ambush to surprise them later, but the lion advanced proudly to the middle of the ravine. He sniffed at the earth. Then with swinging tail, which swept the ground from side to side, with bristling mane and sparkling eyes, majestic and terrible, he paused.

It was at this moment that the zephyr saw him. The hautboy, from which he lately drew such sweet sounds, slipped from his hand, and for a minute he remained petrified with stupor, but soon recovering his presence of mind and his courage he seized his gun, cocked it and took aim. He was just about to fire when a noise, which he could not explain at first, prevented him. Almost at the same instant he heard a voice, with an accent of profoundest terror, cry, "Caid!" It was the Rouni, who had just perceived the lion. Seized with the horrible fear which that animal always produces on the Arab, he turned and ran toward his companion. All saw him then. The Caid, forgetting the Christians whom he had come to surprise, commanded, "Fire!" Ten musket shots rang out in the night, lighting up the ravine, but the lion remained standing. He gave a roar which was echoed like thunder on every side of the mountain. Then with one prodigious bound he fell on the sheik's son. The lion was holding the Rouni under his heavy paw, his claws were digging into his flesh, while with open mouth, panting breath, his eyes blazing with ferocity, he seemed ready to devour him. It was at this moment that Carette fired. The noble beast, struck in the temple, gave a second roar, but it was only a death rattle this time, and he fell to rise no more. Meanwhile, not knowing that he was dead, the soldier jumped into the ravine and advanced bravely to the ferocious beast, while the Arabs, in spite of their incontestable courage, rested on the defensive, not daring to approach to dispatch the lion or to raise their young comrade. It was the zephyr that lifted him and placed him upon a rock. I have said that Carette had traveled with a charlatan and pretended to certain medical knowledge. If his pretensions were not fully justified, they were in a measure, his master taking about with him a skeleton and some anatomical plates, which he exhibited to the public. His pupil had often examined them, and he had in addition a lightness of touch, a dexterity acquired in prestidigitation during another phase of his adventurous youth.

This explains how he stanched the blood, bandaged the wounds and tended the Rouni with skill which gave the Arabs an exalted idea of his talents.

When his nephew came to himself, the Caid, who until then had not spoken, went up to Carette and thanked him without much effusion, but in the grave tones peculiar to the men of the mountains, which, if it is less expressive, is more sincere than the loquacity of the Greeks. The zephyr, who spoke a little Arabic, like most soldiers who have passed some time in Africa, expressed to the Caid his desire to live on good terms with them in so earnest a tone that his new friends could not doubt his sincerity. From that day he was, so to speak, adopted by the tribe of Beni-Hammers and almost lived with them. The sheep were guarded by the men belonging to the Douar, to which the zephyr had rendered a service. During this time Carette tended the sick, played on the hautboy, ate hot dishes, swallowed yatagans and juggled for everybody.

As he did not kill many more patients than our qualified doctors and as his hautboy and his sleight of hand tricks had still more success with the Beni-Hammers than with the zephyrs, his popularity became so great with these simple people that they often wondered what was to become of them when the stranger went away. In order not to grieve my readers I will not speak of the young girls. I will merely say that the waters of the spring from which they filled their pitchers preserved for a long time a peculiar taste on account of the tears shed when speaking of the departure of the "joyful."

Four months later we returned to the plain where we had abandoned the sheep. The expedition had been gone longer than we at first supposed, but it had ended happily. Kabylia was subdued, the Douars had surrendered, the tribute had been discharged, and the Kabyles, who had received us with musket shots at the beginning of the campaign, returned in our ranks, deserting as they neared their own villages.

When the advance guard emerged from the mountains onto the plain and saw it covered with sheep browsing quietly, a great cry arose, and the news spread with rapidity of a telegram from head to foot of the column. "Carette and the sheep! The sheep and the zephyr! Impossible! But look, there they are!" These phrases and others like them were repeated from left to right of our little army and reached the general, who, not finding it credible, put his horse to a gallop in order to confirm such a miracle with his own eyes. The zephyrs, more interested than anybody in the matter, as it was to them an affair of honor, raised a "hurrah" and broke into a run. At last we had to yield to ocular evidence. The sheep were there, and Carette, leaning on his gun, smiling, but with something grave in his eyes, waited our arrival with dignity.

Then the drums beat, the bands played their gayest airs and for an hour the brave zephyr was the object of a veritable ovation.

Here perhaps I ought to end this episode, of which I can attest the truth, being an eyewitness, but I am a conscientious writer and believe I shall satisfy my readers more by telling them what eventually became of Carette. If he had not belonged to the African battalion, it is probable that he would have been decorated, but his artistic antecedents forbade his having that distinction—at least so thought the general, who gave him instead 100 francs. On their side the Beni-Hammers had prepared the lion's skin, as they know how to do it in the desert, and when we entered Constantine Carette found himself rich. He sold the skin for 300 francs. As soon as he was in possession of that sum he took a "stretch" (illegal absence) of three days with two comrades. This escapade cost him what the regiment calls "eleven and four"—that is, 11 days in prison and four in the black hole.

"Sic transit gloria mundi."

I met him precisely at the moment when they were taking him to the "carcere duro," and the interest I felt in him prompted me to remonstrate with him on the past. "Bah," he replied, "if instead of giving me 100 francs the general had given me a handshake it might perhaps have made me reflect; but, no, he gave me the money. What could I do with it? Buy a house!" He shrugged his shoulders. "It was to have a spree with, wasn't it? That's what I did, and now they lock me up. Ah, well. It is not just. Because, you see, the general never would have got clear, as I did, with 5,000 sheep on his hands, and a lion, and all the Bedouins—men and women. I would like to have seen him in my place." He gave another shrug showing his disdain for the general, after which he went off with the corporal to remain under lock and key for 15 days.

Ten years later I had left the army and settled in the country. One day, hearing a lively altercation outside the grating, I opened the window to find out the cause. It was my servant opposing most energetically the entrance of a man, an ass, a woman and a little girl. The man seemed determined to enter in spite of all remonstrances. I recognized him at once by his sly air, his blue eyes and curly hair. It was Carette. I confess that I was pleased to see him again, not only for himself, but for all the memories evoked by his presence. I called to the servant to let him in and ran out to meet him. The ass and the indescribable bagpipe which he carried were put in the stable and I made Carette and his family come into the dining room. Then he told me that he was married and that he traveled in turn as musician, dentist and prestidigitator; that, thanks to his industry, he lived well and was content with his lot. "But all the same," he added, with a sigh of regret, "I have never had and never shall have such a good time as during the four months I spent with the Beni-Hammers."—Translated From the French of Count Alfred de Vervins For Short Stories.

Cut or Thrust?

English cavalry swords are made particularly for cutting, though with the steel scabbard it is difficult to understand how a keen edge is to be preserved, and in the sword exercise cutting is very assiduously taught, and especially in the yearly mounted competition for swordmanship prizes the value of the point is impressed emphatically on the men. But if our cavalry were to go into action tomorrow can any one who knows our soldiers doubt that the greater number of them would at once begin to cut at their enemy?

They have been taught to cut, and they will cut quite regardless of the exertions which they entail on themselves and forgetting that the weapons have points as well as edges. If we compare the value of the point with that of the cuts as regards its effect on an enemy, it is immeasurably the more effective. In a cut, even if the sword does not turn in the hand and if the edge falls true, it is always more than likely that it will encounter a button, a belt or a pouch, which will prevent it from penetrating. The cut, too, depends entirely on the vigor of the soldier's arm and is not assisted in any way by the crash and impetus of the charge. Except in a very small minority of cases, its results will generally be a bruise or a slight flesh wound.

To deliver a point, on the other hand, requires little physical exertion. The sheer weight of horse and man behind the sword is sufficient to drive it through almost anything. If the point does hit a piece of metal, it will probably only slip onto a spot more easily pierced, and if it does enter the body of man or horse a wound serious, if not fatal, will surely be inflicted. The heavy cavalry of Napoleon were armed with swords made especially for pointing, and when they charged they left death in their track.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Rest After Meals.

"After dinner sit awhile," is a time honored saying. It is also a very true and physiologically correct one, for when our food is undergoing digestion our body is doing a great deal of important work. If, therefore, we persist in taking exercise after food, we are really "burning the candle at both ends" and giving our body double work to do, with the result that indigestion sooner or later attacks us. We should therefore rest after meals—and before them as well—and the feeling of restfulness and indisposition to work just after a meal is a natural warning and indication that we should seek repose at that time—not necessarily sleep, but quietness and rest.—New York Advertiser.

A Show of Hands.

One day M. Cure was a candidate for the municipal council of Paris a Vaugirard. Cure was a son of Burgundy peasants. He had started as a working gardener and afterward set up as a market gardener. His opponent was a little gentleman of puny and weak appearance, who cried with all his voice:

"You ought to elect me. I represent the labor party. I am a workman."

When he had finished his speech, Cure took him by the arm, to his great alarm, and led him to the edge of the platform. There he said:

"Show your hands. Here are mine."

Then, amid the applause of the audience, he displayed by the side of the hand of the "workman," dirty and white, a hand as broad and full as a battoir. Then said he contemptuously:

"Which of us is the true workman?"

Then the man who pretended to represent the fourth estate gave way.—"Principles of Socialism," Y. Guyot.

VISUAL TELEGRAPHY.

IT IS POSSIBLE NOW TO SEE YOUR FRIENDS BY ELECTRICITY.

A Wonderful Mechanism Which Enables You to See the Person You Are Talking With Over the Wire, Though Thousands of Miles Separate You.

To look into an ordinary telephone receiver and while conversing with a friend actually to see him as he stands at his end of the line perhaps thousands of miles away! This is the proposition which is stirring the scientists of the electrical world at the present time—a long standing problem, which some of them think has been solved.

Think of a New Yorker telling a Chicago friend a funny story over the long distance telephone and watching its effect on his listener by means of an attachment on the same instrument.

"Visual telegraphy" is the name by which the new system is known in the technical world. "Seeing by wire" is the common name given to it by those who are not scientists, and the last name best describes it. Of course one does not actually "see" through a long distance or impossible space, but the impression made at one end of the line is recorded at the other.

The apparatus transmits whatever may come in its way, even to the expression of countenance on a human being standing in front of a telephone receiver.

The man who claims that such a wonder is possible and who has designed a method for its accomplishment is N. S. Anastutz, an electrical engineer of Cleveland. His papers on the subject are being eagerly read by scientists the world over.

The effect is produced by means of selenium, an extremely sensitive substance, which changes its electrical properties or conductivity with every varying condition of light or shade under which it may be placed. So sensitive is it that the least change in the surrounding temperature will make an appreciable difference in its capacity for transmitting a current. Degrees of light and shade have the greatest effect on it, and under certain conditions it almost seems to possess a superhuman sensitiveness.

It was discovered by Berzelius in 1817, but its peculiar behavior in regard to electricity was not made known until a much later date. In 1873 Professor Willoughby Smith discovered that it changed its resistance to a considerable extent when different degrees of light were thrown on it.

By a mechanical device, which is brought into requisition at both ends of the line to be operated, sections of selenium as small as pin points are made to rotate in the telephone receiver in front of the image to be photographed. As before stated, light and shade produce a variable effect on the selenium, and the points take on various conductivities as the shades of expression are passing over the face of the person whose picture is being recorded.

The passage of the electric current over the line constantly influences the selenium at the other end, and it, changing with every degree of current, produces a facsimile of what is taking place in front of the first transmitter. Thus a person carrying on an animated conversation in a Chicago office can practically be "watched" by a colleague in a New York office. Here is a "panel game" such as the swindler has never dreamed of.

In an article on the subject, which appeared in Electricity, Mr. Anastutz says:

"The whole proposition of visual telegraphy rests upon the persistency of vision, which retains the image of an object for a moment after the object itself is removed. Edison undeniably was the first to remove this phase of the subject from its purely scientific aspect to a practical solution in the kinetograph, wherein successive photographs of objects in motion are made to reappear so rapidly before the eye that for a continuous image is reproduced, which man sees similarly to the original object. The successful demonstration of the kinetograph experiments anticipates a greater success of the more rapid succession of luminous impulses electrically transmitted.

"Professor Edwin J. Houston, referring to a series of New Electrical Wonders at Hazelwood said recently: 'I discover a practical apparatus for seeing through a wire—that is, a device for looking in to a receiver at one end of a metallic wire and seeing therein a faithful reproduction of whatever optical images are impressed upon a transmitter at the other end, even though thousands of miles intervene.

"I have outlined a complete working system in conjunction with the modifications heretofore mentioned to be used in combination with a telephone circuit. Such a system as outlined simply involves the taking down of the hand phone receiver at, for instance, a Cleveland station, when instantly the rotation picture point selector is placed in rotation both at the Cleveland end and the New York receiving station. The light to illuminate the operator's features is automatically established.

"By this time the operator at the New York station removes her hand phone to answer to the ordinary telephone call bell. Even before she removes the hand phone she will be able to see the features of the Cleveland operator, providing the latter has taken down her hand phone.

"The removing of the New York hand phone automatically sets in motion the New York picture point selector as well as the one at Cleveland, which is to deliver the image of the New York operator. Both were started from the New York end of the line, as the previous two were started from Cleveland.

"The lamp to illuminate the features of the New York operator is also automatically established. Directly above the telephone transmitter are placed two openings. On the right is the one through which the operator's features are to be transmitted. One on the left, provided with a tube to keep away extraneous light, contains the receiving plate, upon which the features of the distant operator will appear. The opening above these two is provided with a source of light which is needed to illuminate the features of the person using the instrument.

"When the Cleveland operator replaces her hand phone, the Cleveland selector as well as its New York companion is stopped and the Cleveland instrument cut out. If the New York operator had not yet replaced her phone, her image would still appear in Cleveland, though the Cleveland operator's image will have disappeared from New York. Now, as the New York operator replaces her phone her image also disappears from Cleveland. The circuits are made in such a manner that each operator can call at will, and the simple removal of the hand phone by each operator establishes all of the circuit connections, so that it would indeed be possible to say 'good morning' to your distant friends and congratulate them upon their electrical appearance."—New York World.

The first printed books abounded to such an extent in abbreviations that they were extremely difficult to read and understand, and a treatise was prepared and printed, "How to Read a Printed Book." It gave explanations of the abbreviations.

Because a man cannot hear a dew drop is no sign that he is deaf, nor is it a sign of blindness because he never saw a horse fly, a board walk, a stone fence, a dog's hints, a rose walk or a clam bake.

MODERN ROME.

Greatly Improved In Recent Years and Now is Very Handsome Capital.

I found Rome greatly improved since I spent a winter there 16 years ago. It had then but recently become the capital of new Italy, and it retained many of the characteristics of the church government. Its side streets were generally dirty, and bad odors were prominent. But the work of improvement had already begun. To-day Rome is a handsome capital, and I wish Boston had as well paved and as neatly kept streets. Even in the narrower and less important byways scavengers stand ready with their brooms to remove dirt as soon as it is dropped. Broad, new avenues have been opened, and whole districts have been built up with substantial and elegant edifices. In the real estate boom fortunes were made and fortunes were lost, for in the hurry for improvement the work of building was greatly overdone. However it affected individuals, the city reaped the advantage. In the older parts of the capital whole streets have been rebuilt. Among the chief glories of Rome are its fountains. They are very numerous. I don't know how many there are, but there must be hundreds, large and small, and, strange as it may appear to Bostonians, they are all most profusely supplied with water. A witty French writer, speaking of a certain river of Greece, said that "among its originalities it is supplied with water." I always thought that a fountain without water was a brazen humbug. Through some of the Roman fountains, like the Trevi, the Termini, the two in front of St. Peter's, the three in the Piazza Navona, the one on the Pincian Hill and the one in the Piazza d'Espagna, not to extend the list as I might, good shed brooks flow. The use of water is on the most lavish scale. In a small court of the Borghese palace are at least a dozen small fountains, and, though the princely proprietor is a bankrupt, his noble gallery of paintings moved away, and the elegantly ornamented saloons of the palace used as salesrooms for curios and objects of art, not a fountain is dry. Cannot Boston afford water for one fountain to Rome's 20?

Another great improvement has been made by curbing the Tiber within walls of massive and elegant masonry. The Tiber is a capricious stream. It comes tearing down from the mountains by a sharp incline, and in seasons of flood it was accustomed to overflow its banks and inundate the lower parts of the city with a fluid of the consistency of pea soup. It has been tamed and taught to behave itself. Its ample channel now carries off its water safely at its highest stages. The walls which hold it in its place are ornamental as well as useful. The Italians have given here another illustration of their skill as stonemasons. Several new bridges have been built across the Tiber, greatly facilitating communication. The streets are provided with horse railroads and omnibuses, which are clean and handsome. They do lack the adornment of overhead wires. Carriage hire is very cheap. To take a carriage for a course the cost is one paper lira (about 17 cents), whether there be one, two or three passengers. And still the walking is good, and one is tempted by the picturesque vistas opening everywhere to walk a good deal.—Boston Herald.

Cured by the Cupid's Barometer.

I stopped in an F street candy store last week, and while the pretty clerk deftly scooped candy from the plates with that usually exasperating invention, the lambon spoon, we had a little talk.

"Do you know," she said to me brightly, "we clerks in confectionery stores are in a position to know more about the private affairs of a certain class of people than you or any outsider would imagine? The glass, you know, is composed of young people at about the ages when 'love first finds speech.' You see, a man has to buy candy if he goes among girls, and we can always tell the condition of his heart by the kind and amount of candy he buys. If he is a jolly good fellow with all the girls, he comes in and says, 'Gimme three pounds of candy—anything at all,' but if it is for one he is anxiously and carefully selects from each salver as an old maid buying her annual 15 cents' worth."

"I don't quite understand why," I said.

"Why, don't you see, he has learned his sweetheart's taste, and he is anxiously catering to it. He would as soon poison her as give her candy she didn't like.

"Then, too, we always know the intensity of the love—shall I put in some marshmallows?—for his devotion and the amount of candy he buys increase in exact ratio. We can always tell when the estrangement has been effected, too, for the man stops buying candy so lavishly."

"Is this one of the straws which show how the wind will blow after marriage?" I asked, and my clerk answered:

"Well, it may be that, or it may be that he is getting economical for the coming event. But it would surprise you to know how many engagements we could safely announce just by these infallible little signs. And if we liked we could announce the ones that are broken too. A man with a fractured engagement on his hands is our best customer. His reckless expenditures on candy for the other girls is the confectioner's salvation."

The girl tied the paper around my box, bit the cord off with her teeth, girl fashion, and as she handed me the package said:

"When one of our customers stops coming altogether, we all know he is married."—Washington Post.

Making the Desert to Blossom.

"The desert wastes of New Mexico and Arizona may yet be broad fields of pasturage covered with herds of fattening cattle if the hopes of the men who are deeply interested in certain experiments are realized," said J. F. Wilcox, a large ranch owner in the panhandle country of Texas. "The expectations of these men are based upon the wonderful vitality of alfalfa, or Mexican clover, the growth of which is astonishingly rapid and a field of which will yield several crops in a season. Its roots are said to go far down in search of moisture, sometimes to a depth of 18 to 20 feet, and its nutritious properties and the avidity with which stock eat it are well known. The large Scud and live stock investment companies which are now operating in New Mexico and Arizona have, as an essential part of their schemes of utilizing the desert lands, the growing of large tracts of alfalfa, with which to feed their range cattle and other stock. At one ranch alone—La Cuesa, in Mora county, N. M.—1,000 head of range cattle are now being fed and fattened for market on alfalfa. The Mexican clover is grown by aid of modern irrigation, and the lands laid down to it tend to improve in fertility. Stockmen down in that country have lost all faith in the prowess of modern rainmakers and their schemes, and they are turning their efforts into more practicable channels."—San Francisco Call.

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(Successor to F. W. Sargent,)
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"Thank God, She is Well!"

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DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:

GENTLEMEN—DANA'S SARSAPARILLA has been such a Godsend that I must let others know. For the last 10 years my wife has had very poor health, complaining of severe bearing down pain, also pains in back and limbs. Her blood was so poor that it would appear to stagnate in blotches all over her limbs. She tried the different Sarsaprilla and was treated by Physicians in Mass., N. Y. and R. I., but found but little if any relief.

Five months ago I bought her a bottle of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

It helped her so much I bought three more, and it seems almost impossible to describe the change it has wrought. THE BLOTCHES HAVE DISAPPEARED, also the pain in side and limbs, no more bearing down pain or tired feeling. THANK GOD, she is a WELL woman to-day.

Hoping this may induce others to try it, I remain, Yours truly, JOHN C. JEFFRIES.
178 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

This is to certify that I sold Mr. Jeffries DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, and believe him to be an honest, truthful person, and do not believe he would make a false statement in regard to its merits. Yours respectfully,
FRANK H. TENNEY, Druggist.
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NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Mate Leroy Counts Eighty-Seven Styles of Hats.

Never Before Has She Seen Such Diversity in the Matter of Headwear—The Polka Dot Foulard—Attractive Midsummer Dresses—Shepherd's Plaids Growing in Favor.

PROMENADE COSTUMES.

The figure on the right shows a gown of changeable silk and wool, green and pale mauve. The trimmings are of Spanish lace and mottled green silk. There is a maize parasol w[illegible] panish lace. The gown at the left is of pale blue wool delaine laid with deep [illegible]ts in front and at the sides. The sleeves are shirred. The garniture consists [illegible] lace.

Today I sat in my window and counted 87 women who passed, and every one of them was what you might call well dressed and dressed in fashion, yet no two hats or bonnets were alike. All differed in shape, color and trimming, and yet every one was in the height of style, which gives to every one an opportunity for choice not often accorded.

In some there were drooping effects wrought by ribbons, lace or flowers, and in others everything was as upright as possible. On one a bunch of blue cornflowers stood up as if wired, and on another daisies with flexible stems drooped and lay among

MIDSUMMER HEADWEAR.

the grasses. One was a wide black chip with a flat black velvet bow fastened by a gilded buckle. One side of the brim was caught up with a large bunch of scarlet poppies, with black centers. Another hat was of white chip with the brim bent in one point upward, and just over the forehead were set three pink roses. On the outside there were enormous white winglike gauze bows, and one rose with a long stem standing up straight and stiff. A white chip with a wide brim caught up in three plaits in the back had seven or eight sharp little black wings standing up amid a row of small black velvet hoops and bows. White chip and black lace made another very pretty hat. The lace was arranged in four fans, each standing a different way. A stylish neapolitan straw, black and green braid, had a scarf of surah with dark green polka dots, twisted around it and drawn up into bows in front and at the side. There was no other trimming.

Brown straw, with brown ribbon in three shades, made another very pretty hat. There was a white alpine hat worn with a white and blue duck suit. The hat had a white ribbon and a tiny white bird on one side. These white alpine straw hats are perhaps more stylish than any other kind, and they go admirably well with all kinds of blazer suits and with tailor gowns. The bonnets were as diversified as the hats, and from the midgetlike mite perched on the top of the head or the regal coronet to the bonnet that looked not unlike a mob cap there were not 10 minute's difference in their appearance along the range of my vision.

One very quaint and pretty bonnet looked as much like an afternoon cap as anything. There was a bunched up mass of creamy lace, held in loose plaits, and on the front and both sides were bunches of pale pink satin ribbon with a corded edge. The bows were more like tied loops than bows, as they are generally made nowadays stiffened with wire, for these fell as they willed or fluttered in the breeze. The simplicity of this bonnet and the unstudied effect it gave to the wearer were worth striving for. I will mention one other article of headwear, and that was a white leghorn hat for a little girl. It was turned up so that it became a tricorne and had a band of white ribbon around it and a white rosette with a silver quill thrust through it. It was "awfully cute." This peculiar style of continental was designed and intended to be worn with the boys' continental and Tuxedo suits. Boys wouldn't wear them, and they were just the thing for the pretty little girls who have fluffy hair, and so the boys suddenly found themselves obliged to wear wide brimmed sailors, and the girls rejoice in the jolly little three cornered hats. I expect to see the boys make a strike for them. Girls can wear the wide brimmed sailors too.

I do not think the season has given us a prettier design in any kind of goods than the polka dot foulard. This is a stuff made of mohair, which is glossy and almost silky in appearance. White with [illegible]

far apart, singly or in clusters of three and fine, and in any of the season's colors, it is lovely for young girls. It seems specially suited for them. The surahs and printed indias and new crepons, when produced in the same design, are beautiful for young folsk. A very dainty gown for a young girl of 16 was made of gold colored dotted vigogne on a cream white ground. The skirt was laid in deep box plaits, and there was a mordore brown velvet ribbon brought down under the plaits to a point in front. Windmill bows were set upon the sides and the point. There was a velvet belt with a rosette and long ends in the back, and a pretty arrangement of velvet across the chest made it dressy, fastened by rosettes, as it was, across the top of the jabot fall of the material. The sleeves were very large and ended at the elbow under a band of velvet.

The gown worn by the mother of the lovely young wearer of the dress just mentioned was made of pearl gray faille, the waist a plain French one, gathered in at the belt and seweo to the skirt, which was also gathered.

The skirt was quite plain and not heavily nor stiffly lined. The sleeves were gigot. There was a cape of the silk made full

ELEGANT TOILETS.

in front and hanging below the waist, while on the shoulders and across the back it took the form of two deep ruffles, and all were produced with white insertion laid over maize satin ribbon. There was a full bow of yellow lace and a gold buckle at the neck, as a finish. The bonnet was made to match, of butter colored lace, with loops of resada ribbon. The skirt was gauze four rows deep, and the gathers were stroked so that they were like flutings. This is a favorite manner of fulling a skirt now, but it requires good and true needlework to look well.

The midsummer dresses are very beautiful, and each new one displayed has some point that is prettier or in some way better than any that has preceded it. I saw one of the most elegant gowns I have ever seen yesterday. It was made here by a leading house. The skirt had a flounce of white lace headed by a quilling of pale blue satin ribbon. The back of the skirt was gored and gathered, falling in a demi train. There was a draped apron front, the ends of it being doubled and drawn up into loops, after which it fell in two long points. The waist was of the material, which was of pale gray and sage green brocaded wool, and was made with bias plaits laid on as if leading to the bretelles of white lace. Around the waist there was a corselet of black guipure over pale blue silk. The collar was of the material, with three narrow lace pipings and small bows in the back. The sleeves were drooping gigots.

Another elegant gray costume deserves particular mention. It was of slate peau de soie. The skirt was cut quite flaring and was stiffened by horsehair linings so that it stood out in round godets. Around the bottom of the skirt were four milliner's folds of satin two shades lighter, so that it looked like silver lines. Between the inner two was a band of cheney ribbon in all its mystical beauty. The vest front was made of the same. The basque was plain but for the fine milliner's fold around the edge and the wide puritan revers. The leg o' mutton sleeve was not remarkable for size, but it was lined very stiffly. The skirt to this gown did not touch the ground anywhere, even in walking, and it could hardly be prettier. There was a little heliotrope velvet handbag to carry with this, and a very dark gray hat of chip, with an upturned brim, was intended to go with it. This hat had deep purple violets and several heliotrope velvet bows. The cheney ribbon band was 12 inches wide.

It is quite a fad for some dressmakers to present a hat or bonnet to "go with" a costume. The material costs little, and the clever modiste gets the name of being very generous, while she insures that her customer, who may lack taste or eye for the fitness of color, does not wear an unbecoming hat or bonnet and thus destroy the effect of the gown. It would be an injury to her business if a hat or bonnet with colors ill assorted or antagonistic to

FOR MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

those in the costume was seen in public. The effect would be spoiled, and when another woman asked the dressmaker's name it would be with the intention of avoiding her. That is what a clever little Scotch modiste told me when I asked her how she came to send a bonnet or hat with every costume or a teacap with every tea gown.

There is a new lining for the skirts of nice dresses that are not intended to be too stiff called grass cloth, and it is in many respects better than black linen and is not so costly or heavy. There is also a facing that one can buy already prepared, with a stiffening made of shaved up quills stitched in it until it is almost as stiff as whalebone, though much more flexible.

Shepherd's plaids in soft wool are gaining favor steadily, the check being very small, and gray and white, gray and purple, or black and white, or white and blue. Velvet is the trimming best liked for these. Crepon is such a very useful material that it is a wonder that it has not been employed more for dresses for small girls. The cotton crepons are so beautifully colored, and they wash so perfectly and require no ironing, that it would appear to be an ideal fabric for them, and it is only now that mothers are beginning to realize its qualities. When crepon is washed, it should be turned inside out and dried in the shade, and when dry it is ready to wear and looks like new.

Among the novelties is an Irish hand woven linen, done in loose mesh. It is called hopsack linen and is soft and quite glossy. The colors are not many, but what there are are fast and well chosen. These linens are very strong and useful for children's wear as well as for the gowns of their mothers.

White drilling, duck and heavy bolting cloth are all used to make the white blazer suits, and so is pique. Cunning little vests are made of it, closing with as many tiny silver buttons as can be sewed on in some cases. In others the vest is double breasted and has but six white buttons. With these vests the watches are worn exactly as gentlemen wear theirs. The watch is kept in its pocket, and the chain crosses the vest and fastens in the buttonhole. Gloves are carried in the opposite pocket and nickels for car fare.

The blazer suit makes blouse waists a great comfort to the wearer, and they are pretty also, but if a lady wants her blazer suit to do her the greatest justice she should wear a white vest, and a bosomed shirt, with collar and cuffs and a neat little tie of same kind, white or black; also an alpine hat of light or entirely white straw. Grayish green and greenish gray cloth and novelty goods are being used now for the most stylish tailor gowns and jacket suits. There is a jacket which is hard to classify, though it is very pretty. It is between a figaro, a bolero, an Eton jacket and a swiss waist. It is made without sleeves, richly trimmed and is of velvet or heavy silk and can be worn with any gown.

MATE LEROY.

Getting Even.

It is a pretty mean man who will "guy" his own wife. She usually deserves better than that. But there are some unprincipled husbands who cannot resist the temptation to have sport with the best of helpmeets. One of these men went east not long ago, and his wife accompanied him. Possibly hat was what made him a little sore. However, on the train she remarked that she had a great desire to visit the hippodrome in New York, and she pronounced the word correctly too.

"Why, my dear," spoke up the cruel husband, "what are you thinking of? It is not hippodrome. It's hip-pod-rome," and he pronounced it in four syllables, with the accent on the "pod."

Having the greatest respect for her husband's knowledge of English pronunciation, the wife said nothing, but treasured up the correction.

Soon after their arrival in Gotham the couple were the guests at a swell dinner party.

"Do you know," said the Chicago lady to the host during a lull in the dinner table conversation, "that I have always wanted to visit your hippodrome," and she placed the accent on the "pod," whereat the New Yorkers looked at one another significantly. She was from Chicago. But her husband came to the rescue.

"I'm astonished at you, my dear," he said, with a look mingling surprise and chagrin. "It is pronounced hippodrome—not hip-pod-ro-me."

"But," protested the trusting wife, "you told me it was with the accent on the 'pod.'"

"You must be insane, my dear," he said pleasantly. But maybe she didn't talk to him when she found him alone! —Chicago Times.

Her Regret.

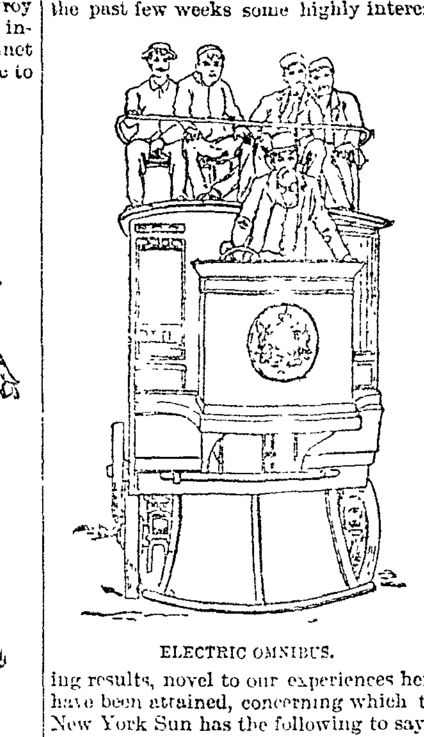
A benevolent lady surprised a reporter one day when he came to her house seeking information on a scandal in her neighborhood. Though she had no scandal news for him, she gave him her sympathy. "Why are you sorry for me?" he echoed in some amazement. "Because you have to look up the disagreeable things. It would be so much happier for you if you only reported the pleasant things."—Faith and Works.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

ELECTRIC TRACTION FOR ORDINARY VEHICLES OF TRAVEL.

An Electric Omnibus One of the Possibilities of the Future—The St. John's Bread Tree.

The development of electricity as a traction force has been going on in Great Britain along entirely different lines from those followed in this country, and within the past few weeks some highly interest-



ELECTRIC OMNIBUS.

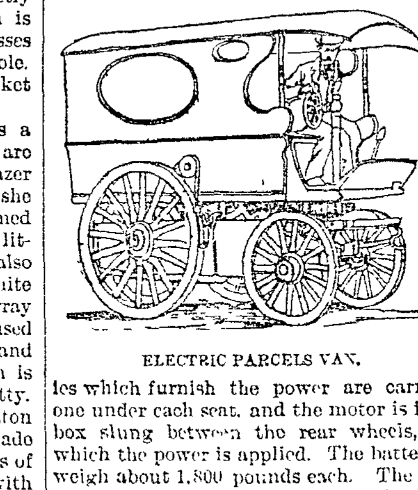
ing results, novel to our experiences here, have been attained, concerning which the New York Sun has the following to say:

British electrical engineers have devoted themselves to the problem of devising an *effective and cheap method of electric traction* for all manner of ordinary vehicles on the streets of the cities and the turnpikes of the country, and electric cabs and carriages, omnibuses and trucks, have been the aim of British electricians. Perhaps the fact that there are some 22,000 miles of excellent turnpike roads in Great Britain and that farmers are largely using steam engines for hauling their traffic over the roads has something to do with the direction of their investigations.

A few weeks ago an electric parcels van was run experimentally through the busiest of London's streets, and an electric omnibus made similar trial trips about the same time. So far as the operation of the vehicles was concerned the experiments were a success. The designers claim equal success for the financial end of the experiment. Three companies have been formed to operate vehicles with the same methods of traction, and it is declared by the experts that the era of electric traction on common roads has definitely set in. In 1886 an electric cab, the first electric vehicle of the kind carrying its own energy in storage form, was invented and operated by Mr. Radcliffe Ward, who is the inventor of the latest success, the electric omnibus. The cab was run in Brighton for some months and demonstrated the possibilities of this method of traction, but not its economic success.

The motive power for all such vehicles on common roads is of course derived from storage batteries carried in the vehicles themselves. Both the electrical omnibus and the electric parcels van have been running in the streets of London for several weeks. They roll along steadily and easily and thread their way among the mass of cabs, omnibuses and trucks with a nicety that excites general admiration. They are under perfect control and run at different speeds as the circumstances warrant.

The bus can carry 26 passengers—10 on each side in the interior and six on a cross seat on the roof. The two storage batter-



ELECTRIC PARCELS VAN.

ies which furnish the power are carried one under each seat, and the motor is in a box slung between the rear wheels, to which the power is applied. The batteries weigh about 1,800 pounds each. The bus itself weighs about 2¼ tons, and when fully loaded with passengers it is calculated to weigh in all a little over six tons.

It is pointed out that with electrical vehicles there will be less wear and tear on the roadways, for all the pounding of horses' hoofs will be done away with. The weight of the electrical vehicles will be great, but the tires of the wheels will be broad. Wood or other noiseless pavements will become universal, and the tremendous volume of street noise which now afflicts the public will be almost wholly abated. Pneumatic tires for electrical vehicles are a probability.

The St. John's Bread Tree.

Notwithstanding the belief of Professor Riley that St. John was just as likely to have fed on the real locust as on the succulent seed vessels of Ceratonia siliqua, this particular tree will always be known as St. John's bread tree, says Meehan's Monthly. It has been very successfully introduced into southern California and southern Florida and is now getting in good demand. It is known as the carob tree, which is the Arab name for the seed pods, on account of their hornlike shape. They like a rather dry climate. Two very fine trees are said to be growing on Mount Olivet, just above the garden of Gethsemane. It was a great surprise to Americans to see among the collections of agricultural articles from the south of Europe, during the American centennial, how much this tree was appreciated, as nearly every collection had samples of varying varieties in their lists. In the south of Europe it is generally the chief article for feeding horses, cattle and swine as well as the general article of food among the poorer natives.

Sanitary Mouthpiece For Telephone.

A special mouthpiece for public telephones is being introduced in Germany with the object of avoiding the spread of disease carried by the condensed moisture of the breath. A pad or a large number of disks of paper, with a hole in the middle, is inserted in the mouthpiece, and the upper disk of paper is torn off after every conversation.

His Thought Revealed.

A single word sometimes reveals a man's inmost thought. "Who are those girls playing a duet on the piano?" asked one man of another at an evening party. "One of them is the daughter of the hostess," was the answer. "And who is her accomplice?"—Boston Saturday Gazette.

A. G. Pollard & Co.,

The interest has not diminished in the least for the remnants of fine M. S. Challies, and why should it, until the last yard has disappeared? You can get fine material, best of styles, and they run in convenient lengths for Ladies' and Children's Waists and Dresses. The price is only 3c. a yard.
Palmer Street, Centre Aisle.

Fans seem to be one of the articles that helps one to be comfortable this hot weather. Our assortment has interested many and may interest you. The price is from 50c. upwards. Silk Gauze Fans, India Silk Fans, Oil Silk Fans, Lace Fans, Medalion Fans, Satin Fans, Feather Fans.
Merrimack Street, Right.

Belts are just as much dictated by fashion as anything else. For that reason we have a lot of Leather Belts that sold last year from 25c. to 75c. each, the lot now is marked 10c. each.
Merrimack Street, Right Aisle.

If you didn't get any of the Remnants of Bleached Cotton that we advertised, you will want some when you see it. If you got some you may need some more. Two more cases received for sale at the same price, full bleached, fine weave and 36 inches wide, 7 1-2c. a yard.
Merrimack Street, Basement.

Keep the flies out. We have Screens in 3 sizes, made of steel netting and adjustable extension, 20, 25, and 35c. each.
Merrimack Street, Basement.

You will think we are a little too persistent in calling attention to the Kayser Patent Finger Tipped Silk Gloves, but when you get a guarantee ticket with every pair that new gloves will be given for the old ones if the tips wear out before the gloves, it is for your benefit as well as ours. Black and Colors 75c. a pair. Black Milanese Silk $1 a pair.
Merrimack Street, Rear.

Have you tried any of our 3 pairs for $1 Ladies' Fast Black Hosiery? These we carry in stock the year round. Some of the recommendations—Double heel and toe, 2 thread, silk finish, fast black, fine guage, Maco yarn, 3 pairs for $1.
Merrimack Street, Left Aisle.

Murray & Lumas's Florida Water, cool and refreshing.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.,
Merrimack, Palmer, and Middle Streets.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
231, 233, 235 and 237 Central Street.

HOT WEATHER WRAPPERS
FOR LADIES.

We have just received our new midsummer styles and colors of Print, Cambric and Percale Wrappers, in sizes 32 to 44 bust measures, which we sell at

98c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 Each.

Every one is as perfect a fit as any dressmaker could give you, even if she charged you $2.50 to $3.50 for making, and you furnish the material.

If you want trash or ill-fitting wrappers do not look to us for them; but if it is a pleasure to find one ready-made, with interlinings which button, with buttons which will not shake off if you shake the dress; with the most fashionable sleeves, ruffles, and frills, with broad, full skirts; with deep hem at bottom; if you want all these combined in a wrapper that is fully worth all that you pay for it, then come to us, we can satisfy all reasonable customers. 150 dozen to select from. Trying on rooms connected with the department.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
231, 233, 235, and 237 Central Street.

THE BIG HOUSE

Calls a halt and bids everybody welcome to

Saturday's Mark-down Sale of Men's Fine Suits, Boys' Confirmation Suits, Outing Shirts, Boys' Waists, Boys' and Men's Straw Hats, Fine Seamless Hose.

There are big lots of them as low as half price. Think of it, in the middle of the season, too. Really we are making merry over the discomfiture of competitors. Our low prices are a marvel. They are not cheap goods you know but fine goods that we sell cheap. But

Here's the Advantage Friends,

Everything new, stylish and original in design for less than the price asked for "chestnuts" elsewhere.

REMEMBER.—$50,000 worth of New Goods in a New Store with new and perfect fittings in the New Clothing Center.

OPPO. CITY HALL.

☞P. S.—We are the only Merrimack Clothing Co.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

One of the best GOLD HEART FLOUR, $4.75 per barrel, 65c. per bag.
A 10c. box of Boston Baking Powder given away with every bag or barrel sold this month. We recommend it.
Just received another lot of Old Fashioned Dried Apples only 5c. per lb.

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Opp. Northern Depot. Telephone 374-3, Brass Signs.
CALEB L. SMITH..............Proprietor

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But There is Enough of That
Fine Claret
Left At
The Golden Sheaf
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Near Palmer St. - Telephone 452-3.

Boston and Maine Railroad.

WESTERN DIVISION

Commencing January 21, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE CENTRAL STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.20, 10.50 a. m.; 12.15 12.45, 3.25, 4.10, 5.10, 6.55, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.35, 7.30, p. m.
For Lawrence, 8.30, 9.20, 10.50 a. m.; 12.15, 2.40 3.25, 5 10, 6.15, 6.55, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m. 12.05, 5.35, 7.30 p. m.
For Haverhill, 8.30, 9.20 a. m.; 12.15, 2.40, 3.25, 5.10, 6.15, 6.55, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.35, 7.30 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 12.15, 5.10 p. m.
For Newburyport, 12.15, 2.40, 3.25, 6.15 p. m.
For Exeter, and Dover, 8.30 a. m.; 12.15, 3.25, 5.10, p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.15, 3.25 p. m.
For Somersworth, N.H., Salmon Falls Saco and Portland 8.30 a. m.; 12.15, 3.25, 5.10, p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35.
For Augusta, Bath, Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.15, 3.25, 5.00 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.
For Bangor; Belfast, Waterville, Skowhegan, Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 12.15, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS 5.35 p. m.
For St. John N. B., Montreal, Quebec, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays); SUNDAY, 5.35 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John's (per steamer), on Mondays and Thursdays at 12.15 p. m.

Southern Division.

Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell.

For Boston—5 45, 6 30, ¶6 50, *7 45, *8 50, ¶9 25, *9 50, 11 00 a. m.; *12 10, 1 35, 2.10, ¶3.00, 4.30, ¶5 40 p. m. SUNDAYS, ¶7 45, 8 45, *9 15 a. m.
Trains leave Middlesex Street, Lowell as follows:
For Boston.—5 48, 6 34, ¶6 53, 7 01, *7 18, *7 27, *7 48, *8 57, 9.28, *9 35, *9 58, 11 03, 11 44 a. m., *12 17, 1 38, 2 13, ¶3 03, 4 02, 4 33, *5 33, ¶5 43, *6 28, 7 52, p. m. SUNDAYS, *7 17, *7 27, ¶7 48, §45, *9 20 a. m., §4 25, 6 03 p. m.
or Woburn, 6 39, §1 01, 7 35, *7 45, 11 00 a. m.; 1 35, 4 30, *§5 33, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8 45 a. m. §4 25, §6 03, p.m.
*Express. §Northern Depot only. ¶Via Bedford.
For Lawrence—6.30, 10.00, 11.00 a. m. 1 25, 2.10, 4.45, 5.50 p. m. SUNDAYS 9.15 a. m., 7.15 p. m.
For Salem and Way Stations—§7.38 a. m.; 1.25, 5.50 p. m. Via South Lawrence 6.30 a. m.
☞Time below is from Northern depot.
For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.15 a. m.; 12.00, 5.10 and 5.49 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.14 a. m.; 12.57, 3.43, 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene—9.14 a. m. and 3.43 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord 7.43, 9.14, 9.45, 12.11 a.m.; 12.57, 1.47, 3.43, (5.04 Nashua only), 5.42, 6.22, 8.13, 8.43 p.m. SUNDAYS 10.09 a. m. to Nashua only), 2.00, 6.00 8.13, 8.43 p. m.
For Penacook, Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.14, 9.45, 12.11, a. m.; 1.47, (5.42 Franklin only), †8.13 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—9.45 a.m.; 1.47p. m.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.45 a.m.; 1.47 and †8.43.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.45 a. m.; 12.11, †8.13 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.45 a. m.; †8.43 p. m.
Quebec Express via White River Junction—1.47 8.13, p. m., daily except Sunday.
☞†Daily for Montreal.
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H. C. TAFT, Gen. Ag't. Lowell.

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Finest Line of Pipes in the City.

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Fine Carriages, Sleighs, etc.,
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Meats and Provisions.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

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Orders received for cleaning dying and pressing promptly and neatly executed.

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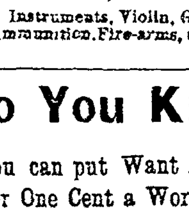

insertion, and extra insertions for Half price. Try it and see how it will pay.

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NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Mate Leroy Counts Eighty-Seven Styles of Hats.

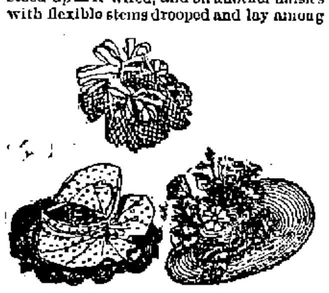
Never Before Has She Seen Such Diversity in the Matter of Headwear—The Polka Dot Foulard—Attractive Midsummer Dresses—Shepherd's Plaids Growing in Favor.

PROMENADE COSTUMES.

The figure on the right shows a gown of changeable silk and wool, green and pale mauve. The trimmings are of Spanish lace and mottled green silk. There is a maize parasol w[illegible]panish lace. The gown at the left is of pale blue wool delaine laid with deep [illegible]ts in front and at the sides. The sleeves are shirred. The garniture consists [illegible] lace.

Today I sat in my window and counted 87 women who passed, and every one of them was what you might call well dressed and dressed in fashion, yet no two hats or bonnets were alike. All differed in shape, color and trimming, and yet every one was in the height of style, which gives to every one an opportunity for choice not often accorded.

In some there were drooping effects wrought by ribbons, lace or flowers, and in others everything was as upright as possible. On one a bunch of blue cornflowers stood up as if wired, and on another daisies with flexible stems drooped and lay among



MIDSUMMER HEADWEAR.

the grasses. One was a wide black chip with a flat black velvet bow fastened by a gilded buckle. One side of the brim was caught up with a large bunch of scarlet poppies, with black centers. Another hat was of white chip with the brim bent in one point upward, and just over the forehead were set three pink roses. On the outside there were enormous white winglike gauze bows, and one rose with a long stem standing up straight and stiff. A white chip with a wide brim caught up in three plaits in the back had seven or eight sharp little black wings standing up amid a row of small black velvet loops and bows. White chip and black lace made another very pretty hat. The lace was arranged in four fans, each standing a different way. A stylish neapolitan straw, black and green braid, had a scarf of surah with dark green polka dots, twisted around it and drawn up into bows in front and at the side. There was no other trimming.

Brown straw, with brown ribbon in three shades, made another very pretty hat. There was a white alpine hat worn with a white and blue duck suit. The hat had a white ribbon and a tiny white bird on one side. These white alpine straw hats are perhaps more stylish than any other kind, and they go admirably well with all kinds of blazer suits and with tailor gowns. The bonnets were as diversified as the hats, and from the midgetlike mite perched on the top of the head or the regal coronet to the bonnet that looked not unlike a mob cap there were not 10 minute's difference in their appearance along the range of my vision.

One very quaint and pretty bonnet looked as much like an afternoon cap as anything. There was a bunched up mass of creamy lace, held in loose plaits, and on the front and both sides were bunches of pale pink satin ribbon with a corded edge. The bows were more like tied loops than bows, as they are generally made nowadays stiffened with wire, for these fell as they willed or fluttered in the breeze. The simplicity of this bonnet and the unstudied effect it gave to the wearer were worth striving for. I will mention one other article of headwear, and that was a white leghorn hat for a little girl. It was turned up so that it became a tricorne and had a band of white ribbon around it and a white rosette with a silver quill thrust through it. It was "awfully cute." This peculiar style of continental was designed and intended to be worn with the boys' continental and Tuxedo suits. Boys wouldn't wear them, and they were just the thing for the pretty little girls who have fluffy hair, and so the boys suddenly found themselves obliged to wear wide brimmed sailors, and the girls rejoice in the jolly little three cornered hats. I expect to see the boys make a strike for them. Girls can wear the wide brimmed sailors too.

I do not think the season has given us a prettier design in any kind of goods than the polka dot foulard. This is a stuff made of mohair, which is glossy and almost silky in appearance. White with [illegible] far apart, singly or in clusters of three and five, and in any of the season's colors, it is lovely for young girls. It seems specially suited for them. The surahs and printed indias and new crepons, when produced in the same design, are beautiful for young folks. A very dainty gown for a young girl of 16 was made of gold colored dotted vigogne on a cream white ground. The skirt was laid in deep box plaits, and there was a mordore brown velvet ribbon brought down under the plaits to a point in front. Windmill bows were set upon the sides and the point. There was a velvet belt with a rosette and long ends in the back, and a pretty arrangement of velvet across the chest made it dressy, fastened by rosettes, as it was, across the top of the jabot full of the material. The sleeves were very large and ended at the elbow under a band of velvet.

The gown worn by the mother of the lovely young wearer of the dress just mentioned was made of pearl gray faille, the waist a plain French one, gathered in at the belt and sewed to the skirt, which was also gathered.

The skirt was quite plain and not heavily nor stiffly lined. The sleeves were gigot. There was a cape of the silk made full

ELEGANT TOILETS.

in front and hanging below the waist, while on the shoulders and across the back it took the form of two deep ruffles, and all were produced with white insertion laid over maize satin ribbon. There was a full bow of yellow lace and a gold buckle at the neck, as a finish. The bonnet was made to match, of butter colored lace, with loops of resada ribbon. The skirt was gauze four rows deep, and the gathers were stroked so that they were like flutings. This is a favorite manner of fulling a skirt now, but it requires good and true needlework to look well.

The midsummer dresses are very beautiful, and each new one displayed has some point that is prettier or in some way better than any that has preceded it. I saw one of the most elegant gowns I have ever seen yesterday. It was made here by a leading house. The skirt had a flounce of white lace headed by a quilling of pale blue satin ribbon. The back of the skirt was gored and gathered, falling in a demitrain. There was a draped apron front, the ends of it being doubled and drawn up into loops, after which it fell in two long points. The waist was of the material, which was of pale gray and sage green brocaded wool, and was made with bias plaits laid on as if heading to the bretelles of white lace. Around the waist there was a corselet of black guipure over pale blue silk. The collar was of the material, with three narrow blue pipings and small bows in the back. The sleeves were drooping gigots.

Another elegant gray costume deserves particular mention. It was of slate peau de soie. The skirt was cut quite flaring and was stiffened by horsehair linings so that it stood out in round godets. Around the bottom of the skirt were four milliner's folds of satin two shades lighter, so that it looked like silver lines. Between the inner two was a band of cheney ribbon in all its mystical beauty. The vest front was made of the same. The basque was plain but for the fine milliner's fold around the edge and the wide puritan revers. The leg o' mutton sleeve was not remarkable for size, but it was lined very stiffly. The skirt to this gown did not touch the ground anywhere, even in walking, and it could hardly be prettier. There was a little heliotrope velvet handbag to carry with this, and a very dark gray hat of chip, with an upturned brim, was intended to go with it. This hat had deep purple violets and several heliotrope velvet bows. The cheney ribbon band was 19 inches wide.

It is quite a fad for some dressmakers to present a hat or bonnet to "go with" a costume. The material costs little, and the clever modiste gets the name of being very generous, while she insures that her customer, who may lack taste or eye for the fitness of color, does not wear an unbecoming hat or bonnet and thus destroy the effect of the gown. It would be an injury to her business if a hat or bonnet with colors ill assorted or antagonistic to

FOR MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

those in the costume was seen in public. The effect would be spoiled, and when another woman asked the dressmaker's name it would be with the intention of avoiding her. That is what a clever little Scotch modiste told me when I asked her how she came to send a bonnet or hat with every costume or a teacap with every tea gown.

There is a new lining for the skirts of nice dresses that are not intended to be too stiff called grass cloth, and it is in many respects better than black linen and is not so costly or heavy. There is also a facing that one can buy already prepared, with a stiffening made of shaved up quills stitched in it until it is almost as stiff as whalebone, though much more flexible.

Shepherd's plaids in soft wool are gaining favor steadily, the check being very small, and gray and white, gray and purple, or black and white, or white and blue. Velvet is the trimming best liked for these. Crepon is such a very useful material that it is a wonder that it has not been employed more for dresses for small girls. The cotton crepons are so beautifully colored, and they wash so perfectly and require no ironing, that it would appear to be an ideal fabric for them, and it is only now that mothers are beginning to realize its qualities. When crepon is washed, it should be turned inside out and dried in the shade, and when dry it is ready to wear and looks like new.

Among the novelties is an Irish hand woven linen, done in loose mesh. It is called hopsack linen and is soft and quite glossy. The colors are not many, but what there are are fast and well chosen. These linens are very strong and useful for children's wear as well as for the gowns of their mothers.

White drilling, duck and heavy bolting cloth are all used to make the white blazer suits, and so is pique. Cunning little vests are made of it, closing with as many tiny silver buttons as can be sewed on in some cases. In others the vest is double breasted and has but six white buttons. With these vests the watches are worn exactly as gentlemen wear theirs. The watch is kept in its pocket, and the chain crosses the vest and fastens in the buttonhole. Gloves are carried in the opposite pocket and nickels for car fare.

The blazer suit makes blouse waists a great comfort to the wearer, and they are pretty also, but if a lady wants her blazer suit to do her the greatest justice she should wear a white vest, and a bosomed shirt, with collar and cuffs and a neat little tie of same kind, white or black; also an alpine hat of light or entirely white straw. Grayish green and greenish gray cloth and novelty goods are being used now for the most stylish tailor gowns and jacket suits. There is a jacket which is hard to classify, though it is very pretty. It is between a figaro, a bolero, an Eton jacket and a swiss waist. It is made without sleeves, richly trimmed and is of velvet or heavy silk and can be worn with any gown.

MATE LEROY.

Getting Even.

It is a pretty mean man who will "guy" his own wife. She usually deserves better than that. But there are some unprincipled husbands who cannot resist the temptation to have sport with the best of helpmeets. One of these men went east not long ago, and his wife accompanied him. Possibly hat was what made him a little sore. However, on the train she remarked that she had a great desire to visit the hippodrome in New York, and she pronounced the word correctly too.

"Why, my dear," spoke up the cruel husband, "what are you thinking of? It is not hippodrome. It's hip-pod-rome," and he pronounced it in four syllables, with the accent on the "pod."

Having the greatest respect for her husband's knowledge of English pronunciation, the wife said nothing, but treasured up the correction.

Soon after their arrival in Gotham the couple were the guests at a swell dinner party.

"Do you know," said the Chicago lady to the host during a lull in the dinner table conversation, "that I have always wanted to visit your hippodrome," and she placed the accent on the "pod," whereat the New Yorkers looked at one another significantly. She was from Chicago. But her husband came to the rescue.

"I'm astonished at you, my dear," he said, with a look mingling surprise and chagrin. "It is pronounced hippodrome—not hip-pod-ro-me."

"But," protested the trusting wife, "you told me it was with the accent on the 'pod.'"

"You must be insane, my dear," he said pleasantly. But maybe she didn't talk to him when she found him alone! —Chicago Times.

Her Regret.

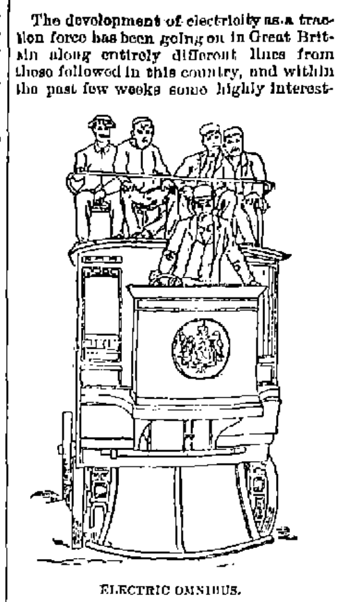
A benevolent lady surprised a reporter one day when he came to her house seeking information on a scandal in her neighborhood. Though she had no scandal news for him, she gave him her sympathy. "Why are you sorry for me?" he related in some amazement. "Because you have to look up the disagreeable things. It would be so much happier for you if you only reported the pleasant things."—Faith and Works.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

ELECTRIC TRACTION FOR ORDINARY VEHICLES OF TRAVEL.

An Electric Omnibus One of the Possibilities of the Future—The St. John's Bread Tree.

The development of electricity as a traction force has been going on in Great Britain along entirely different lines from those followed in this country, and within the past few weeks some highly interest-



ELECTRIC OMNIBUS.

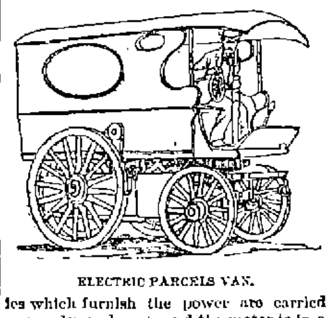
ing results, novel to our experiences here, have been attained, concerning which the New York Sun has the following to say:

British electrical engineers have devoted themselves to the problem of devising an effective and cheap method of electric traction for all manner of ordinary vehicles on the streets of the cities and the turnpikes of the country, and electric cabs and carriages, omnibuses and trucks, have been the aim of British electricians. Perhaps the fact that there are some 22,000 miles of excellent turnpike roads in Great Britain and that farmers are largely using steam engines for hauling their traffic over the roads has something to do with the direction of their investigations.

A few weeks ago an electric parcels van was run experimentally through the busiest of London's streets, and an electric omnibus made similar trial trips about the same time. So far as the operation of the vehicles was concerned the experiments were a success. The designers claim equal success for the financial end of the experiment. Three companies have been formed to operate vehicles with the same methods of traction, and it is declared by the experts that the era of electric traction on common roads has definitely set in. In 1886 an electric cab, the first electric vehicle of the kind carrying its own energy in storage form, was invented and operated by Mr. Radcliffe Ward, who is the inventor of the latest success, the electric omnibus. The cab was run in Brighton for some months and demonstrated the possibilities of this method of traction, but not its economic success.

The motive power for all such vehicles on common roads is of course derived from storage batteries carried in the vehicles themselves. Both the electrical omnibus and the electric parcels van have been running in the streets of London for several weeks. They roll along steadily and easily and thread their way among the mass of cabs, omnibuses and trucks with a nicety that excites general admiration. They are under perfect control and run at different speeds as the circumstances warrant.

The bus can carry 26 passengers—10 on each side in the interior and six on a cross seat on the roof. The two storage batter-



ELECTRIC PARCELS VAN.

ies which furnish the power are carried one under each seat, and the motor is in a box slung between the rear wheels, to which the power is applied. The batteries weigh about 1,800 pounds each. The bus itself weighs about 2¼ tons, and when fully loaded with passengers it is calculated to weigh in all a little over six tons.

It is pointed out that with electrical vehicles there will be less wear and tear on the roadways, for all the pounding of horses' hoofs will be done away with. The weight of the electrical vehicles will be great, but the tires of the wheels will be broad. Wood or other noiseless pavements will become universal, and the tremendous volume of street noise which now afflicts the public will be almost wholly abated. Pneumatic tires for electrical vehicles are a probability.

The St. John's Bread Tree.

Notwithstanding the belief of Professor Riley that St. John was just as likely to have fed on the real locust as on the succulent seed vessels of Ceratonia siliqua, this particular tree will always be known as St. John's bread tree, says Meehan's Monthly. It has been very successfully introduced into southern California and southern Florida and is now getting in good demand. It is known as the carob tree, which is the Arab name for the seed pods, on account of their hornlike shape. They like a rather dry climate. Two very fine trees are said to be growing on Mount Olivet, just above the garden of Gethsemane. It was a great surprise to Americans to see among the collections of agricultural articles from the south of Europe, during the American centennial, how much this tree was appreciated, as nearly every collection had samples of varying varieties in their lists. In the south of Europe it is generally the chief article for feeding horses, cattle and swine as well as the general article of food among the poorer natives.

Sanitary Mouthpiece For Telephone.

A special mouthpiece for public telephones is being introduced in Germany with the object of avoiding the spread of diseases carried by the condensed moisture of the breath. A pad or a large number of disks of paper, with a hole in the middle, is inserted in the mouthpiece, and the upper disk of paper is torn off after every conversation.

His Thought Revealed.

A single word sometimes reveals a man's inmost thought. "Who are those girls playing a duet on the piano?" asked one man of another at an evening party. "One of them is the daughter of the hostess," was the answer. "And who is her accomplice?"—Boston Saturday Gazette.

A. G. Pollard & Co.,

The interest has not diminished in the least for the remnants of fine M. S. Challies, and why should it, until the last yard has disappeared? You can get fine material, best of styles, and they run in convenient lengths for Ladies' and Children's Waists and Dresses. The price is only 3c. a yard.
Palmer Street, Centre Aisle.

Fans seem to be one of the articles that helps one to be comfortable this hot weather. Our assortment has interested many and may interest you. The price is from 50c. upwards. Silk Gauze Fans, India Silk Fans, Oil Silk Fans, Lace Fans, Medalion Fans, Satin Fans, Feather Fans.
Merrimack Street, Right.

Belts are just as much dictated by fashion as anything else. For that reason we have a lot of Leather Belts that sold last year from 25c. to 75c. each, the lot now is marked 10c. each.
Merrimack Street, Right Aisle.

If you didn't get any of the Remnants of Bleached Cotton that we advertised, you will want some when you see it. If you got some you may need some more. Two more cases received for sale at the same price, full bleached, fine weave and 36 inches wide, 7 1-2c. a yard.
Merrimack Street, Basement.

Keep the flies out. We have Screens in 3 sizes, made of steel netting and adjustable extension, 20, 25, and 35c. each.
Merrimack Street, Basement.

You will think we are a little too persistent in calling attention to the Kayser Patent Finger Tipped Silk Gloves, but when you get a guarantee ticket with every pair that new gloves will be given for the old ones if the tips wear out before the gloves, it is for your benefit as well as ours. Black and Colors 75c. a pair. Black Milanese Silk $1 a pair.
Merrimack Street, Rear.

Have you tried any of our 3 pairs for $1 Ladies' Fast Black Hosiery? These we carry in stock the year round. Some of the recommendations—Double heel and toe, 2 thread, silk finish, fast black, fine guage, Maco yarn, 3 pairs for $1.
Merrimack Street, Left Aisle.

Murray & Lumas's Florida Water, cool and refreshing.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.,

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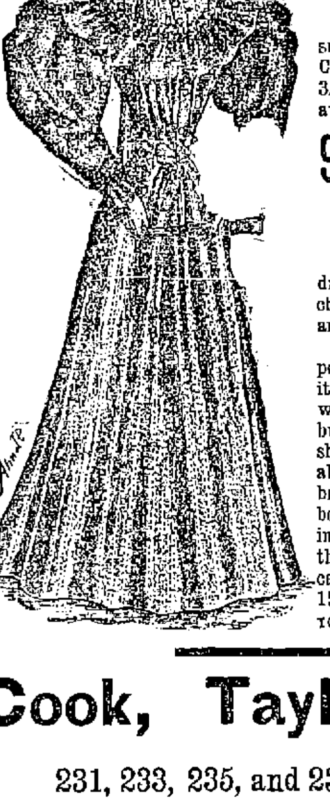

HOT WEATHER WRAPPERS

FOR LADIES.

We have just received our new midsummer styles and colors of Print, Cambric and Percale Wrappers, in sizes 32 to 44 bust measures, which we sell at

98c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 Each.

Every one is as perfect a fit as any dressmaker could give you, even if she charged you $2.50 to $3.50 for making, and you furnish the material.

If you want trash or ill-fitting wrappers do not look to us for them; but if it is a pleasure to find one ready-made, with interlinings which button, with buttons which will not shake off if you shake the dress; with the most fashionable sleeves, ruffles, and frills, with broad, full skirts; with deep hem at bottom; if you want all these combined in a wrapper that is fully worth all that you pay for it, then come to us, we can satisfy all reasonable customers. 150 dozen to select from. Trying on rooms connected with the department.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

231, 233, 235, and 237 Central Street.

THE BIG HOUSE

Calls a halt and bids everybody welcome to

Saturday's Mark-down Sale of Men's Fine Suits, Boys' Confirmation Suits, Outing Shirts, Boys' Waists, Boys' and Men's Straw Hats, Fine Seamless Hose.

There are big lots of them as low as half price. Think of it, in the middle of the season, too. Really we are making merry over the discomfiture of competitors. Our low prices are a marvel. They are not cheap goods you know but fine goods that we sell cheap. But

Here's the Advantage Friends,

Everything new, stylish and original in design for less than the price asked for "chestnuts" elsewhere.

REMEMBER.—$50,000 worth of New Goods in a New Store with new and perfect fittings in the New Clothing Center.

OPPO. CITY HALL.

☞ P. S.—We are the only Merrimack Clothing Co.

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One of the best GOLD HEART FLOUR, $4.75 per barrel, 65c. per bag.

A 10c. box of Boston Baking Powder given away with every bag or barrel sold this month. We recommend it.

Just received another lot of Old Fashioned Dried Apples only 5c. per lb.

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But There is Enough of That

Fine Claret

Left At

The Golden Sheaf

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Near Palmer St. - Telephone 452-3.

Boston and Maine Railroad.

WESTERN DIVISION

Commencing January 21, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE CENTRAL STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.20, 10.50 a. m.; 12.15 12.35, 3.25, 4.10, 5.10, 6.55, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.35, 7.30, p. m.
For Lawrence, 8.30, 9.20, 10.50 a. m.; 12.15, 2.40 3.25, 5.10, 5.15, 6.55, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m. 12.05, 5.35, 7.30 p. m.
For Haverhill, 8.30, 9.20 a. m.; 12.15, 2.40, 3.25, 5.10, 5.15, 6.55, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.35, 7.30 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 12.15, 5.10 p. m.
For Newburyport, 12.15, 2.40, 3.25, 5.15 p. m.
For Exeter, and Dover, 8.30 a. m.; 12.15, 3.25, 5.10, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.35 p. m
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m., 12.15, 3.25 p. m.
For Somersworth, N.H., Salmon Falls Saco and Portland, 8.30 a. m.; 12.15, 3.25, 5.10, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.35.
For Augusta, Bath, Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.15, 3.25, 5.00 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.
For Bangor; Belfast, Waterville, Skowhegan, Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 12.15, 5.10 p.m. SUNDAYS, 6.35 p. m.
For St. John N. B., Montreal, Quebec, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays); SUNDAY, 6.35 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John's (per steamer), on Mondays and Thursdays at 12.15 p. m.

Southern Division.

Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell,
For Boston—5 45, 6 30, ¶6 50, *7 45, *8 50, *9 25, *9 50, 11 00 a. m.; *12 10, 1 35, 2.10, ¶3.00, 4.30, ¶5 40 p. m. SUNDAYS, ¶7 45, 8 45, *9 15 a. m.
Trains leave Middlesex Street, Lowell as follows:
For Boston—5 48, 6 34, ¶6 53, 7 01, *7 18, *7 27, *7 48, *8 57, 9.28, *9 35, *9 58, 11 03, †11 44 a. m., *12 17, 1 38, 2 13, ¶3 03, 4 02, 4 33, *5 03, ¶5 43, *6 28, 7 03, p. m. SUNDAYS, *7 17, *7 57, ¶7 48, 8 45, *9 20 a. m., ¶4 25, 6 03 p. m.
or Woburn, 6 39, ¶4 01, 7 36, *7 45, 11 00 a. m.; 1 35, 4.30, *¶5 30, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8 45 a. m. ¶4 25, ¶6 03, p. m.
*Express. ¶Northern Depot only. †Via Bedford.
For Lawrence—6.30, 10.00, 11.00 a. m. 1.25, 2.10, 4.45, 5.50 p. m. SUNDAYS 9.15 a. m., 7.15 p. m.
For Salem and Way Stations—§7.38 a. m.; 1.25, 5.50 p. m. Via South Lawrence 6.30 a. m.
☞ Time below is from Northern depot.
For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.15 a. m.; 12.00, 5.40 and 5.49 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.14 a. m.; 12.57, 3.43, 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene—9.14 a. m. and 3.43 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord 7.43, 9.14, 9.45, 12.11 a.m.; 12.57, 1.47, 3.43, (5.04 Nashua only), 5.42, 6.22, 8.13, 8.43 p.m. SUNDAYS 10.09, a. m. to Nashua only), 2.00, 6.00 8.13, 8.43 p. m.
For Penacook, Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.14, 9.45, 12.11, a. m.; 1.47, (5.42 Franklin only), †8.13 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—9.45 a.m.; 1.47 p. m.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.45 a.m.; 1.47 and †8.43.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.45 a. m.; 12.11, †8.13 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.45 a. m.; †8.43 p. m.
Quebec Express via White River Junction—1.47 3.13, p. m., daily except Sunday.
☞ †Daily for Montreal.
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Finest Line of Pipes in the City.

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Do You Know

That you can put Want Ads. in THE SUN for One Cent a Word for the first

insertion, and extra insertions for Half price. Try it and see how it will pay.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A SUMMER ROOM IN GREEN AND WHITE.

Recipes of Use to the Housekeeper—Rose Paste and Angel Food—Substantial Pudding.

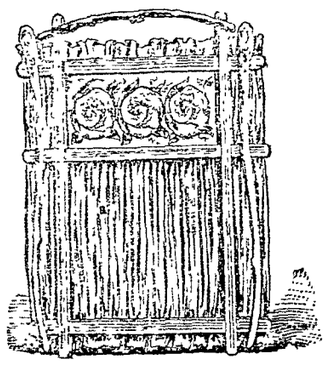
Among the details of a successfully furnished summer room The Decorator and Furnisher mentions a silk hammock swung across one corner; a new cover and valance for the mantel board, made from cotton crape in green and silver, the same material being used to frill into the small screen which should conceal the fireplace; fresh shades for the lamps, candles and electric globes, quickly and economically executed, of white and green crape tissue paper, the green over the white. A feathery fern in a Benares jar will harmonize with the surroundings, and a finishing touch may be added by a huge bunch of blush roses in a bowl of green art glass on the wicker table.

To make paper lamp shades composed of three distinct colors one above another the crimped papers should be obtained in three well assorted tints. They are to be brought, made expressly for lamp shades, in one circular length. They are best arranged on the wire placed over the lamp. It minimizes the trouble of stretching upward to place the lamp on a milking stool. Slip the paper over, draw it together at the top, leaving a good heading, and then tie it loosely with string round the wire, by which means you can regulate the fullness carefully till it is equal all round, and then tighten the string. In the same way place the two other papers separately over. The lowest paper is then bent under about two inches above the edge, the next is formed into a couple of waves, and the upper one drawn up in waves above, so that it makes about five vandykes all round. The paper remains as you press it, and the result is a pretty, most graceful shade.

Screen In Semirustic Style.

Screens are, of course, always in season, so many are the convenient and decorative purposes they are made to serve nowadays. But as the time has come when fires may be dispensed with and the question arises how to hide unsightly empty grates, they are now more than usually important.

Two and three fold screens are perhaps more generally useful than the single panel. The latter is, however, less expensive to buy and easier to make, and oftentimes serves a purpose quite as well. A very pretty example which may be suggestive to the amateur cabinet maker is in simple semirustic style. It is draped with salmon colored silk, with an insertion of scroll-work embroidered on satin ornamenting the top.



SINGLE PANEL SCREEN.

Rose Paste.

A delicate flavor of rose leaves is a great addition to certain cakes and confections, and a rose paste made at home is purer than many of the extracts sold for the purpose, according to Harper's Bazar, which gives the folowing recipe: It is made by chopping the leaves of fragrant roses into a smooth mass with white sugar and placing them in an oven long enough to heat thoroughly, but not entirely melt the sugar. Use a cupful of the leaves to 3 of sugar. Keep in airtight cans and allow to stand six months before opening. This must be used carefully, only a small quantity being necessary to flavor a large cake. A novelty at a recent dinner was a Roman punch flavored in this way with the Turkish preserved rose leaves, which may be purchased at any store dealing in oriental goods. Into an ordinary Roman punch, which is simply a lemon sherbet flavored to taste with rum, the rose leaves were stirred a few at a time until a delicate flavor was obtained, and the mixture was then frozen to a soft and snowy consistency and served in small glasses. Half a can of the Turkish leaves would flavor a sufficient quantity for eight persons.

Angel Food.

Angel food, if correctly prepared, is one of the best loat cakes made. The recipe herewith given is warranted by The Bakers' Helper to be the best:

Beat very stiff and dry 10 whites of eggs (one half pint), sift together twice, a half pound of powdered sugar, 5 ounces of pastry flour, an even teaspoonful of cream tartar. Add all this to the eggs, stirring very gently with wooden spatula. Sprinkle a half teaspoonful of vanilla powder to it and fill in the regular angel food tins. Soak these molds in cold water always before using. Fill while wet—just rinse them out—and when baked turn molds upside down. Never grease or line the molds with paper. Just have them wet, and the cakes will fall out when cold, as white as snow, all the crust sticking to the mold. Frost very thin and give icing a very delicate flavor, or just a little lemon juice or maraschino.

A Substantial Pudding.

Dry crusts of bread, odd pieces of cake, etc., will make excellent puddings if soaked in cold milk for a sufficient time, beaten up with suet, a spoonful or two of sago, some sugar, salt and any fruit you may be able to spare; also a spoonful of molasses. Make the mixture stiff and boil it in a mold for two hours at least; then you will have a pudding which none need be ashamed of eating. The sago is an excellent substitute for egg.

Household Hints.

Paint stains that are dry and old may be removed from cotton or woolen goods with chloroform. It is a good plan to first cover the spot with olive oil or butter.

Hold a fruit stained article over a bowl and pour boiling water through the cloth.

To beat eggs quickly add a pinch of salt—salt cools, and cold eggs froth rapidly.

Rub egg stains on silver with salt on a damp cloth.

Clean steel knives with raw potato dipped in fine brickdust.

Use wood ashes on discolored tableware.

A Quinine Tonic.

A quinine tonic, especially suitable for those with moist or damp hair, or for those who from neuraliga or other headaches are losing their hair or its color, is made of half an ounce of sulphate of quinine, 16 ounces of bay rum, a half ounce of oil of rosemary and 2 ounces of tincture of cantharides. Use enough lemon juice to make the mixture smooth.—New York Journal.

THE STORY OF A FOX.

CAPTURED ON AN ISLAND AND DIED BROKEN HEARTED.

The Whalers Named the Little Fellow Benjamin Harrison—His Love For the Cat—A Thrilling Experience With Icebergs Ending In Disaster.

While on a whaling voyage two or three years ago I caught a young arctic fox while ashore on one of the islands in Bering sea, somewhat about 62 or 63 degrees north latitude.

He was about 4 feet long and pure white. His fur was long and soft and fine as silk, but his tail was the crowning glory, 18 inches long, bushy and white as snow. I got him aboard ship, and we all tried a hand at training him. He was powerful offish for a good many days and used to bark and glare like a madman at any fellow who touched his chain. But I finally wheedled him into subjection and got him so he ate from my hand.

We had a great time settling on a name for him, but after changing it a dozen times we decided to call him Benjamin Harrison, to please the cap'n, who was born in the same town with the owner of that illustrious cognomen.

After a few weeks we unchained the little rascal, and Ben had full swing of the cabin and deck, where he followed me about like a house dog. He and the ship's cat grew to be famous friends, though she hated him like poison at first, and time and time again I've seen her leap up the mainmast with Ben after her, where they would swing themselves into the rigging, then down again and scamper off, both laughing as hard as they could laugh—in their way.

The crew petted him like a baby, and his sharp nose poked into everything aboard ship without a word even from the cook, who often dished up special messes for him.

We had made some good hauls on that trip, and our hold was well stored with oil and bone, but the cap'n was for pulling in one more whale before we put about for home. We had met acres of floating ice, but no icebergs.

While we were changing around in Bering strait for a last big fellow the weather, which had been middling fair, changed and for two days blew great guns. At the close of the second day it came on to snow, and it got so thick we couldn't see a hand's breadth before us. The wind howled like a demon, the ropes were crusted with ice, and our heavy sealskin suits felt thin as paper. No one slept that night. Above the noise of the wind we suddenly began to hear another groaning, creaking sound, which cap'n feared meant icebergs. Ben got up and went yelping up and down deck, as though he sniffed danger and was telling us to beware.

Toward morning the storm lifted suddenly. Cap'n and I had gone below for mess, when we heard the man at the wheel shout, "Icebergs, ahoy!" and we weren't slow in scrambling up the hatchway and rushing forward.

There they were, two of 'em, not half a mile ahead, higher than our good old ship herself, and together they must have been a mile wide. There was no steering from 'em nor around 'em.

Forty minutes after they hove in sight they were upon us. We had given up all hope of saving the ship, for the great mountains had drifted and drawn together till there wasn't 30 feet between 'em.

Most of us hurried below to get together a few clothes, and among other things I grabbed a chain and fastened it around Ben's neck—for he was close at my heels—to keep him by me. As I came on deck again the cap'n was giving orders to clear away the boats.

'Twas none too soon. In three whaleboats we dropped into the black waters, Ben with the rest, and pulled for life, ahead of the ship, into the narrowing space between the icebergs.

It was tough to leave our stanch old ship to her doom. She held all our possessions and had brought us safely around many a hard corner. Cap'n Johnson blubbered like a baby when he looked back at her. We leaned on our oars to take one last look together, when Ben gave a most unearthly yelp and bit for my hold on his chain would have leaped overboard.

Following the direction of his eyes, we looked to the top of the mizzenmast and saw the cat, forgotten in our excitement, grimly clinging there.

Ben took his eyes from her long enough to look into my face and ask me in short, quick barks to go and help her. But I had to shake my head. He leaped to the cap'n's side with the same question, and then to some of the sailors. When he found nothing could be done, he stood gazing at his old friend tabby, with actual tears rolling down his face, and gave utterance to one prolonged howl till the end came.

Just as we pulled through, well out beyond the narrow passage of the bergs, our ship slipped into the great arms waiting for her, and they closed on her like huge jaws. I hope I may never again suffer the anguish I did then as I heard her moan, like a human creature in pain. The cat gave one last, uncanny shriek that curdled the blood in the veins, and then we saw her no more.

In less than no time the monster bergs had ground our ship into sawdust. I never saw such complete destruction—not a mast, not a plank escaped.

I might spin out this yarn by telling of our three days' experience in the boats. Sometimes we rowed over the water for hours. Again we had to pull our boats up onto great cakes of ice and travel afoot, pushing the boats ahead of us. The cold was intense. Our food got pretty low. But on the third day we made out in the dim light a whaler not far off, and we managed to attract attention, and they bore down on us and took us aboard, more dead than alive.

Poor little Ben never ate a mouthful of victuals after the death of old tabby. When we were rowing, he lay in the bow of the cap'n's boat, with his head under his paws, and took no notice of anything that passed. When we were footing it over the ice, I had to pull him along much of the way by main force. His heart seemed to be broken.

The day after our rescue he crawled weakly up to me on deck, feebly licked my hand and then stretched himself at my feet. In five minutes he was dead.

His skin of silky snowy fur is all that is left of little Ben Harrison. I keep it rolled away mostly where I can't lay eyes on it, for when I think of the tender hearted little fellow who used to caper round in it I think also of the death groans of our dead and gone ship, and it makes a regular baby of me.—New York Press.

How She Crossed.

In Liverpool recently a sentimental young lady from town was on the Cunard steamship quay when she saw a young girl sitting on a trunk in an attitude of utter dejection and despair.

"Poor thing," thought the romantic lady. "She is probably alone and a stranger. Her pale cheeks and great sad eyes tell of a broken heart and a yearning for sympathy."

She went over to the traveler to win her confidence. "Crossed in love?" she asked sympathetically.

"No," replied the girl, with a sigh. "Crossed in the Servia, and an awfully tough passage too."—Philadelphia Times.

COOKING FOR TWO.

Some Suggestions For the Housekeeper Who Has a Small Family.

Keeping house for two is what tests the housekeeper's skill. It is a comparatively easy matter to provide bountiful repasts for a large family, but to arrange tempting little dinners for two and yet to have no waste is a problem which requires real genius to be solved. A roast is apt to reappear indefinitely in a small household or else to be partly wasted, either of which is a calamity hard to be borne.

A loin of mutton is a good "standby" for a young housewife. It can be used in various ways. It lends itself readily to dividing and subdividing. From the fillet portion underneath roulards may be made by removing it in one piece from the bones, flattening the piece with a cutlet bat, cutting into long strips an inch wide, sprinkling them with pepper, salt and chopped parsley, rolling them round, fastening them with tiny skewers, dipping each in egg and bread crumbs, frying them brown and serving hot with thick gravy.

The thin flap should be cut away and put in a stewpan with 2 or 3 small onions, a turnip and parsnip, 2 or 3 mushrooms, a pinch of sweet herbs and seasoning, a tablespoonful of water. It should stew gently under close cover for 1½ hours. Serve altogether if required for eating hot or remove the meat to a mold. Skim the gravy and strain it, color it brown and dissolve a pinch of gelatin in it. Then pour into the mold, press the meat under a weight, and when turned out it should be found surrounded with jelly. The upper portion of the loin will make a nice little roast or will divide into several cutlets.

Sheep's brains are an excellent substitute for sweetbreads and are invaluable to the caterer to a small family. They should be carefully washed and boiled fast. Then, when they are quite cold, they may be coated with egg and crumbs and fried, or may be simmered in rich gravy and served with sauce.

An ox tail furnishes two dishes for a small table, besides a nourishing soup. The whole tail should be cooked with about a quart of water until it is quite tender. A thick gravy of stock, tomatoes and onion should be made, and the smaller pieces of the tail served in this. Then strip all the meat from the larger pieces, leaving the bones clean, lay it loosely in a fancy mold, dissolve a pinch of gelatin in a cup, fill it up with the ox tail liquor, season it well and color it, then pour over the meat and leave until quite solid.

A veal cake, made from the best morsels left from roasted veal, cut in thin slices and alternated with thin ham, sliced hard boiled eggs and chopped parsley, laid in layers in a pretty mold, filled up with strong gravy, baked in the oven for half an hour and turned out when quite cold, makes another dainty for a small family.—New York World.

The Brazilian Surucucu.

This reptile reaches a length, it is said, of 12 feet, and for beauty, agility, savageness and venom is excelled by none in Brazil. The old Dutch settlers gave it the name of the bushmaster, a title it well deserves. The beautiful glints of light on this reptile's scales excel those on a humming bird's breast. It is of a reddish brown color, with varied markings. It fortunately is chiefly nocturnal and only frequents dense woods, as a rule not coming near houses.

The finest specimen I ever saw was about 8 feet long and had six fully developed fangs—three on each side—as well as 18 in various stages of growth—nine on each side. It was a pleasure to dissect this fine snake. The front fang was 1¾ inches long, exclusive of the bony base. The effect of a lunge from such a serpent can well be imagined. This is called "surucucu," as it is said to make a hooting noise at night, and "de fogo," as it is said to approach a light at night and try to get as close as it can.

It has a curved claw on its tail, which the natives say it uses to dig into the ground as a fulcrum for its leap on its victim. This requires corroboration. The natives have a great dread of it, as well they may, it being the most deadly looking reptile here, the size of the poison sacs being so great, as well as its own size, agility and proved savageness. It seems to feed on wild pigs, "paca"—a large rodent like a guinea pig—deer and other animals.—Chambers' Journal.

A Curious Cave.

"While traveling through Transylvania a few years ago," said Dr. Elmer T. Griggs of Philadelphia, "I came across a cave which, although it contained the most poisonous and deadly gases, was much frequented as a health resort. The cave was about 40 feet deep, and all the time the gas, mixed with carbonic acid, is emitted with special freedom. The vapors of the cave are highly valued as a cure for gout, rheumatism and for diseases of the eyes. To enter the cavern in safety care must be taken not to draw the breath. A long respiration is made and the nostrils closed before rushing in. A prickling feeling in the eyes is caused by the warm atmosphere, and the whole body has the agreeable sensation of a gentle heat playing around every limb. But your stock of breath is soon exhausted, and you must run back to the open air. To inhale the poisonous gases of this wonderful cave means certain death. I was told that the day before my visit a man had committed suicide by entering a few paces and then drawing in his breath."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Strawberry.

L. H. Bailey, in The American Naturalist, after an exhaustive discussion concludes that the common garden strawberry of England and America is a direct modification of the Chile strawberry. The modified type has driven from cultivation the Virginian berries, which were earlier introduced into gardens, and the orginal type of the Chilean berry is little known, as it tends to disappear quickly through variation when cultivated. This conclusion is of great interest to botanists, for if it is justified a type of plant has been differentiated in less than 50 years so completely that, in the first place, three species have been erected upon it, and, secondly, they are rarely associated by horticulturists with their parent species.

Why He Was There.

He held two positions—a witness in the criminal superior court and a prisoner in Fulton county jail.

Nothing was said about his last position by the defendant's attorney, and the witness seemed puffed up with his own importance.

"You are a prisoner in the jail, are you not?" asked Solicitor Hill in cross questioning him.

"Yassar; dey got me down dar," replied the witness in a surly tone.

"What have you been doing?"

"Nuffin."

"Ain't done anything?"

"No, sah. I am dun nuffin."

"You are one of those innocent men who are being unjustly punished?"

"I am dun nuffin, nuffin at all."

"Well, ain't there some charges against you? Why did they lock you up?"

"Dar was a ole po' white man come long an 'dentified some chickens I had, but I am dun nuffin."—Atlanta Journal.

CURING A NATURAL THIEF.

Kindness Substituted For Punishment In the Kindergarten System.

"It is peculiar how stealing seems to be instinctive with some of the children we meet," said the head kindergartner of one of the free kindergartens to a reporter. "It requires some work to overcome this habit in a child, too, but the kindergarten system is equal to it. To give you an example: Not long ago a little Italian girl about 4 years of age entered our school. Her one idea and desire seemed to be to steal something. While sitting at the tables, if she thought no one was looking, she would seize a little paper, a stick or anything that might be on the table, stuff it down the neckband of her dress or hide it under her apron. She would steal anything that was lying around loose and seemed to have no idea of the gravity of her offense, any more than she did not want us to see her do it. You can imagine what a child with these tendencies would grow up to be if allowed to go without training.

"Why, she was so imbued with this desire to steal that she tried to take things under extraordinary circumstances. I remember once we were all in position around the circle, engaged in the 'clock game.' After the general construction of the clock is explained it is part of the game for all to close their eyes to listen and see if they can hear the ticking of the clock, which is placed in the center of the circle. It was the first time the little girl of whom I was speaking had ever participated in the game, yet her senses were so keen that she no sooner discovered that we all had our eyes closed than she rushed from her place into the center of the circle where the clock was, and picking up the timepiece hurried back and hid it under her apron. She stood for awhile with an innocent look upon her face, but when we told her to replace the clock she did so immediately.

"Of course we had to watch her closely and examine her pockets and dress every day when she left for home. But now she requires no looking after whatever, having been trained to respect the rights of possession. How did we train her? Well, by showing that we trusted her. When we found she had this propensity, we allowed her to keep the boxes of rings, sticks or blocks and distribute them to the other pupils. Then we would give her little things as presents, just such things as she would otherwise steal. After awhile she ceased taking articles. She had begun to appreciate in her own way what ownership meant, and we can now trust her with anything. So the work of the kindergarten had accomplished its purpose."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Is Hydrogen a Metal?

Hydrogen occupies a unique position among terrestrial substances. Although the lightest of gases, it possesses unmistakable metallic properties. Like metals, it is strongly electro positive; like metals, it is a conductor of heat and electricity, improving in this respect with increased density, while other gases conduct worse the more closely their particles are concentrated. It forms, moreover, true alloys with palladium, sodium and potassium.

Upon these facts Faraday based the prediction that solid hydrogen would show the texture and luster of a genuine metal. In that case water should be regarded as a metallic oxide—as a kind of rust of hydrogen. In its formation one recalls with ever renewed surprise oxygen and hydrogen together liquefy spontaneously and at a high temperature. Yet they can scarcely be induced to do so separately by the sternest coercion of cold. Chemical and cohesive changes of state are indeed profoundly although inexplicably different.

The intensity of chemical action can be measured by the enormous liberation of energy attending it. Expressed in mechanical terms, the combinations of a pound of hydrogen with eight of oxygen is equivalent to the lifting of a mass of 47,000,000 pounds one foot from the ground, and a precisely equal outlay of energy would be needed for the decomposition of the nine pounds of water resulting from the former process. In the first case, that is to say, work is done by the force which we call affinity; in the second work is done against it. The late Professor Tyndall might well say that he did not "overrate matters" in asserting "that the force of gravity as exerted near the earth was almost a vanishing quantity in comparison with these molecular forces."—Edinburgh Review.

The Poor Conductor.

A woman got on a Madison street cable car and after fidgeting into a comfortable position began hunting for a nickel. The train had run a block when the conductor came in.

"Where's Paulina street?" she asked.

"It's the next street."

"Oh-h-h, isn't that foolish of me. I thought it was about a mile away. Let me off here."

"Yes, ma'am. Fare, please."

"Wha-a-at! Didn't I tell you I made a mistake and wanted to get off at the next corner?"

"That's all right. Didn't you stop the car and get on? If you did, you got to pay a fare."

"For riding this far?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Now, my gay young man, don't you think you can work that on me." She fastened her two steely eyes upon him. "I won't pay you. I can ride all the way down town for a nickel. Just you pull that rope and let me off here. You've got no business being a conductor."

The conductor pulled the rope, and as the car slacked up at Paulina street she swung herself to the ground with a defiant flounce.—Chicago Record.

Recording Color.

An ingenious instrument has been brought into notice called the "tintometer," by which a permanent record of any colored substance may be secured by means of standard glasses of various degrees of color. This instrument has proved to be of immense value in gauging the colors of flours, oils and similar substances, and now its use has been extended to chemical work. By its use the color of a solution of unknown strength can be estimated, and the strength can at once be determined by means of tables provided for the purpose. This method can also be employed for estimating the amount of lead in the solution, which, if free from interfering substances, gives a definite color with sulphureted hydrogen. In fact, wherever colorimetric determinations are desired the tintometer may be looked upon as the best instrument for obtaining accurate results.—New York Recorder.

Thought It Was a Garment.

"As we are unable, Mrs. Flanagan, to determine the cause of your husband's death, we will be compelled to make a postmortem."

"Will you make it out of linen or out of old muslin?"—Philadelphia Call.

An Unnecessary Preliminary.

Magazine Editor—I'm afraid Palate is never going to make a success as a magazine illustrator.

Magazine Publisher—Why not?

Magazine Editor—Oh, I told him I had a story for him to illustrate the other day, and he asked me when he could have the proofs. He said it would be necessary for him to read the story first.—Somerville Journal.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

THE GEMEL RING OF OLDEN DAYS.

Fancies and Sentiments in Wedding Rings—Curious Marketing—Granite Dust Garden.

Of all ornaments wherewith human beings are wont to adorn their persons none is of more ancient or universal use than the ring. No other ornament has ever been endowed with such intimate and sacred meanings as finger rings, from the signet ring of Solomon, before which all the djinns and afreets of the world of spirits bowed in awed humility and fear, to the golden circlet which is placed on the finger of the bride at the altar, from the ring given in pledge for a king's ransom to the ring of Queen Bess, which she sent too late to save the life of her favorite, Essex. Fable and history, sentiment and symbolism hover round these familiar little objects.

The present condition of the wedding ring and its plain unvarnished appearance are modern conventions. In olden days the wedding ring was not only adorned with gems, but was also worn on the thumb, a practice alluded to by Butler in "Hudibras" and Southerne in "The Maid's Last Prayer." It is a great pity that the really appropriate wedding rings, the gemel rings, are not revived.

The gemel ring is horizontally split in such a way that the ring, when off the finger, falls apart into two links, which pass through each other. On the inner side of one half is engraved the name of the bride, on the other half that of the bridegroom, and the date of the wedding is added. On the outside, when the two halves are joined together, may be engraved a motto at will.

A clasped pair of hands or interlaced hearts were often used on these gemel rings, the design being constructed only to be perfect when the ring was in place on the finger. What lover worthy of the name but would enjoy devising the ring that is to be the pledge of his life's love? Perhaps he elects that the gemel shall be finished with the clasped hands that signify lifelong friendship and mutual confidence as well as love. Or perhaps he may incline to two hearts—one of fiery ruby, typifying his ardent passion; the other of brilliant diamond, the symbol of the purity of his spouse; or peradventure his leaning is to faithfulness, and the steady blue of the sapphire will crown the gemel; or, more modest still, he confines himself to hope, and an emerald will bring with it suggestions of verdant and idyllic joys. That after weeks of courtship and preparation nothing better than a golden edition of a curtain ring should be evolved by human imagination to do honor to so great an occasion is a saddening thought.

Curious Marketing.

Items from the correspondence of the director of the Jardin des Plantes, carried on with a butcher during the time of the siege of Paris, give interesting information relative to the cost of meat in those days. On Oct. 24 Deboos, the butcher, bought from the director six jackasses, three zebras and one buffalo for 2,650 francs, about $500—certainly cheap for that time. A few days later he gave 200 francs for a young deer, 150 francs for a rooster and for 19 small chickens 153 francs. Twenty-three small ducks went for 145 francs and 11 geese and 11 ducks for 300 francs. On Nov. 8 two small boars and two small black pigs were sold for 1,200 francs, one reindeer for 400 francs, two pheasants for 60 francs, a Danube goose for 35 francs, a kangaroo for 100 francs, a pig for 300 francs and two dead pheasants for 50 francs. On Nov. 2 Deboos had to give 1,020 francs for three antelopes and a silver pheasant. Another antelope, three geese and a black swan went to the butcher for 1,000 francs. On Nov. 25 two deer were sold to Deboos for 2,500 francs, two other deer for 3,000, a bear for 500, an African antelope for 600 and two female deer and two little pigs for 2,200 francs. On Dec. 20 Deboos bought two camels for 5,000 francs. On Christmas eve a dromedary was sold for 2,850 francs, and on Dec. 29 he secured two elephants for 27,090 francs. Roughly estimating the franc at 20 cents, one can form his own idea of these prices. After Jan. 1 practically no meat was to be had in Paris except horseflesh.

A Granite Dust Garden.

At a California farmers' institute the question was asked, "Does pure granite contain the necessary nutriments for vegetation?" The sense of the meeting seemed to favor a negative answer, but one member gave his experience on the other side of the question. It was over 20 years ago, among the Tuolumne mountain mines, that he determined to see if the granite rock ground up fine would sustain vegetable life. By means of a stamp mill he succeeded in pulverizing a quantity of solid rock taken out of the heart of the granite mountain. This fine dust he spread upon a flat rock, with no other soil near it. He had about a square rod of this and heaped to the depth of a foot or more. Then he planted potatoes and a few other vegetables. The little garden patch was watered regularly with pure snow water.

In due time the experiment proved a decided success. He raised an excellent crop of potatoes and garden truck and was thereafter ready to answer the question with an emphatic "Yes."

A Man as Light as a Feather.

A most curious experiment relative to the strength and weight of the human frame is that in which, it is claimed, a heavy man is raised with the greatest facility when he is lifted up the instant his lungs and those of the person who raise him are inflated with air. The heaviest person of the party lies down upon a table at full length. Four persons, one at each leg and one at each shoulder, then try to raise him, and they find his dead weight to be very great from the difficulty they experience in supporting him. When he is replaced on the table, each of the four persons takes hold of the body as before, and the person to be lifted gives two signals by clapping his hands. At the first signal he himself and the four lifters begin to draw long and full breath, and when the inhalation is completed or the lungs are filled the second signal is given for raising the person from the table. To his own surprise and that of his bearers, he rises almost as light as if he were a feather.

Concerning Cheese.

The use of cheese as an article of diet is nearly as old as history itself. It was a common article of food among the Hebrews and is mentioned three times in the Bible. Cheese is also mentioned by Aristotle about 350 B. C. The Romans introduced the art of cheesemaking into England about the time of the Christian era, where it was received with high favor.

The Insane Head.

Dr. Crochley Clapham, who has made measurements on 4,000 inmates of asylums, says that insane heads are larger on the average than sane heads, though insane brains are smaller. According to Dr. Clapham, the form of the insane head is usually cuneiform or arrow shaped, with the greatest diameter posterior to the central point of the head. These observations rather tend to show that the back lobes of the brain are the seat of intelligence.

GOOD HEALTH.

HEREDITY IN TUBERCULOSIS SHOWS MANY VICTIMS.

Suicide and Insanity—Art for Amateurs—Notes on China Painting—Much Show and Little Work.

In a recent publication a young French army surgeon, M. Remlinger, has gone over the question of the origin of tuberculosis, endeavoring to show that the ancient theory of heredity is true in a great many cases. The frequency of tuberculosis in young children, appearing at a time of life when contagion has not yet had a chance to act, is a strong argument in favor of this opinion.

The partisans of hereditary tuberculosis have, it is true, experienced some difficulty in explaining the common occurrence of tuberculosis only showing itself at the age of 15 or 20. Still it is possible to believe with M. Mayet of Lyons that the germs of tuberculosis may remain quiet for years without losing their properties in an organism that is apparently healthy, but under the action of privation, overwork, alcohol, a disease such as measles or typhoid fever or exposure to cold—in a word, of any weakening or unhygienic cause—that organism may become a suitable ground for the development of the bacilli, and tuberculosis will appear. M. Mayet has very happily compared this latent condition of these bacilli with the grains of wheat found in the crypts of the pyramids of Egypt, which after a sleep of 2,000 years were able to grow in certain soils suitable for their development.

According to the European edition of the New York Herald, authority for the foregoing, this way of thinking is not in exact accordance with what we know about bacilli, as they are not supposed to be able to live for years in a latent condition, but that which may not be granted for the bacilli themselves is quite admissible for their spores, and M. Remlinger calls attention to the fact that it is proved that the spores of all microbes are provided with an outer coating which enables them to resist natural causes of destruction and to wait until they find themselves in proper surroundings for their development. They can be properly compared to the seeds that can be preserved indefinitely, and that wait, before developing into a full grown plant, until they are placed in conditions that agree with them.

Suicide and Insanity.

A grim subject, but one that must be faced in any community. An English physician has recently discussed it in a thoughtful and philosophical spirit. He views the matter from the standpoint of the evolutionist and considers that in many cases nature only reaps where she has sown. He endeavors to show "how large a percentage of what is really avoidable is deliberately propagated."

In writing on the relationship of insanity to suicide and the value of the mental factor he states: "It is tolerably certain that only a small minority of our annual total of suicides arise from madness." To this statement a critic demurs as follows:

Without doubt a very large proportion of suicides, although not strictly insane, suffer from deficient nerve controlling power. Their nervous system is essentially in a state of unstable equilibrium. A slight disturbance due to trouble or anxiety may be sufficient to bring about the catastrophe. These unfortunates, although not classed as lunatics, are but on the border line separating normal from abnormal cerebration. Again the ratio of insanity to suicide is proportionally lowered by the care of asylum superintendents in preventing the act of self destruction among those who are without doubt insane.

The Oil Rub.

If a person has a cold in the head, oil rubbed on the nose and forehead loosens the cold, and freer breathing is the result. If the cold is on the lungs, oil rubbed on the chest soon relieves the suffocating feeling, and the cough is less harsh.

Oil rubbed on the sides, back and chest is a helpful thing for a consumptive. It loosens the cough and helps build up the tissues. Physicians say a consumptive's case is hopeful as long as he retains his flesh. This the oil aids in doing.

NOTES IN CHINA PAINTING.

Much Show With Little Work—Painting White Flowers—Repeated Firings.

A preparation called "paste for rough ground," or "rough ground for gold," is capable of making much show for little work, says Art Interchange, in which are found the notes here given: For instance, lay off a band half an inch wide around the top of a cup, that the lower part, grind up a little lampblack with thick oil, thin with turpentine sufficiently to work easily. With this paint on the band a succession of leaves like a laurel wreath, having the oil in a thin and even coat. This is very necessary, as the object is to have a smooth mat surface. The lampblack shows the amount of oil used. Then with the large soft blender apply the "rough ground," which is a powder, take plenty in the brush, sweep it over and pat it gently in. A thin coating will adhere to the oil. After firing gold the whole width of band, burning with the glass brush, and the effect will be of frosted leaves on the bright ground. This may be etched with red with very good effect, or it may have stems and tiny dots of raising.

In painting white flowers on china the white is left unpainted. But here is where so many fail by leaving the china as absolutely white, without representation of shadow. In a cluster of white flowers there is seldom more than one that is not more or less in shadow. Even this one should have some shading to afford depth and rotundity. If you observe nature, this fact will present itself at once.

In order to obtain the full depth of color of ruby purple and deep violet of gold, both gold colors, they must be applied in successive, somewhat thin, washes. It is also better to give the piece several firings until the desired shade is acquired rather than try to get this effect in one or two firings. These colors are apt to blister and chip off if used thick, especially on French china, the glaze of which is hard.

Use fresh turpentine every day. If kept only over night, it loses its most desirable quality as a painting medium and becomes by evaporation heavy, thick and oily.

In order that china may take a lead pencil mark, rub the surface with a rag that has first been dipped in turpentine and then allowed to dry.

A Soft Answer.

Pretty Teacher (severely)—Johnny, Johnny Stubbs! You are whispering again.

Johnny (a smart boy)—Please, I was only telling Winnie Winkles what nice things all the gentlemens said about you when you walked along the streets.—Good News.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

A SUMMER ROOM IN GREEN AND WHITE.

Recipes of Use to the Housekeeper—Rose Paste and Angel Food—Substantial Pudding.

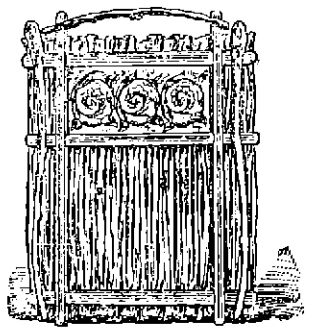
Among the details of a successfully furnished summer room The Decorator and Furnisher mentions a silk hammock swung across one corner; a new cover and valance for the mantel board, made from cotton crape in green and silver, the same material being used to frill into the small screen which should conceal the fireplace; fresh shades for the lamps, candles and electric globes, quickly and economically executed, of white and green crape tissue paper, the green over the white. A feathery fern in a Benares jar will harmonize with the surroundings, and a finishing touch may be added by a huge bunch of blush roses in a bowl of green art glass on the wicker table.

To make paper lamp shades composed of three distinct colors one above another the crimped papers should be obtained in three well assorted tints. They are to be brought, made expressly for lamp shades, in one circular length. They are best arranged on the wire placed over the lamp. It minimizes the trouble of stretching upward to place the lamp on a milking stool. Slip the paper over, draw it together at the top, leaving a good heading, and then tie it loosely with string round the wire, by which means you can regulate the fullness carefully till it is equal all round, and then tighten the string. In the same way place the two other papers separately over. The lowest paper is then bent under about two inches above the edge, the next is formed into a couple of waves, and the upper one drawn up in waves above, so that it makes about five vandykes all round. The paper remains as you press it, and the result is a pretty, most graceful shade.

Screen in Semirustic Style.

Screens are, of course, always in season, so many are the convenient and decorative purposes they are made to serve nowadays. But as the time has come when fires may be dispensed with and the question arises how to hide unsightly empty grates, they are now more than usually important.

Two and three fold screens are perhaps more generally useful than the single panel. The latter is, however, less expensive to buy and easier to make, and oftentimes serves a purpose quite as well. A very pretty example which may be suggestive to the amateur cabinet maker is in simple semirustic style. It is draped with salmon colored silk, with an insertion of scroll-work embroidered on satin ornamenting the top.



SINGLE PANEL SCREEN.

Rose Paste.

A delicate flavor of rose leaves is a great addition to certain cakes and confections, and a rose paste made at home is purer than many of the extracts sold for the purpose, according to Harper's Bazar, which gives the folowing recipe: It is made by chopping the leaves of fragrant roses into a smooth mass with white sugar and placing them in an oven long enough to heat thoroughly, but not entirely melt the sugar. Use a cupful of the leaves to 3 of sugar. Keep in airtight cans and allow to stand six months before opening. This must be used carefully, only a small quantity being necessary to flavor a large cake. A novelty at a recent dinner was a Roman punch flavored in this way with the Turkish preserved rose leaves, which may be purchased at any store dealing in oriental goods. Into an ordinary Roman punch, which is simply a lemon sherbet flavored to taste with rum, the rose leaves were stirred a few at a time until a delicate flavor was obtained, and the mixture was then frozen to a soft and snowy consistency and served in small glasses. Half a can of the Turkish leaves would flavor a sufficient quantity for eight persons.

Angel Food.

Angel food, if correctly prepared, is one of the best loaf cakes made. The recipe herewith given is warranted by The Bakers' Helper to be the best:

Beat very stiff and dry 10 whites of eggs (one half pint), sift together twice, a half pound of powdered sugar, 5 ounces of pastry flour, an even teaspoonful of cream tartar. Add all this to the eggs, stirring very gently with wooden spatula. Sprinkle a half teaspoonful of vanilla powder to it and fill in the regular angel food tins. Soak these molds in cold water always before using. Fill while wet—just rinse them out—and when baked turn molds upside down. Never grease or line the molds with paper. Just have them wet, and the cakes will fall out when cold, as white as snow, all the crust sticking to the mold. Frost very thin and give icing a very delicate flavor, or just a little lemon juice or maraschino.

A Substantial Pudding.

Dry crusts of bread, odd pieces of cake, etc., will make excellent puddings if soaked in cold milk for a sufficient time, beaten up with suet, a spoonful or two of sago, some sugar, salt and any fruit you may be able to spare; also a spoonful of molasses. Make the mixture stiff and boil it in a mold for two hours at least; then you will have a pudding which none need be ashamed of eating. The sago is an excellent substitute for egg.

Household Hints.

Paint stains that are dry and old may be removed from cotton or woolen goods with chloroform. It is a good plan to first cover the spot with olive oil or butter.

Hold a fruit stained article over a bowl and pour boiling water through the cloth.

To beat eggs quickly add a pinch of salt—salt cools, and cold eggs froth rapidly.

Rub egg stains on silver with salt on a damp cloth.

Clean steel knives with raw potato dipped in fine bricktust.

Use wood ashes on discolored tableware.

A Quinine Tonic.

A quinine tonic, especially suitable for those with moist or damp hair, or for those who from neuralgia or other headaches are losing their hair or its color, is made of half an ounce of sulphate of quinine, 16 ounces of bay rum, a half ounce of oil of rosemary and 2 ounces of tincture of cantharides. Use enough lemon juice to make the mixture smooth.—New York Journal.

THE STORY OF A FOX.

CAPTURED ON AN ISLAND AND DIED BROKEN HEARTED.

The Whalers Named the Little Fellow Benjamin Harrison—His Love For the Cat—A Thrilling Experience With Icebergs Ending In Disaster.

While on a whaling voyage two or three years ago I caught a young arctic fox while ashore on one of the islands in Bering sea, somewhat about 69 or 69 degrees north latitude.

He was about 4 feet long and pure white. His fur was long and soft and fine as silk, but his tail was the crowning glory, 18 inches long, bushy and white as snow. I got him aboard ship, and we all tried a hand at training him. He was powerful offish for a good many days and used to bark and glare like a madman at any fellow who touched his chain. But I finally wheedled him into subjection and got him so he ate from my hand.

We had a great time settling on a name for him, but after changing it a dozen times we decided to call him Benjamin Harrison, to please the cap'n, who was born in the same town with the owner of that illustrious cognomen.

After a few weeks we unchained the little rascal, and Ben had full swing of the cabin and deck, where he followed me about like a house dog. He and the ship's cat grew to be famous friends, though she hated him like poison at first, and time and time again I've seen her leap up the mainmast with Ben after her, where they would swing themselves into the rigging, then down again and scamper off, both laughing as hard as they could laugh—in their way.

The crew petted him like a baby, and his sharp nose poked into everything aboard ship without a word even from the cook, who often dished up special messes for him.

We had made some good hauls on that trip, and our hold was well stored with oil and bone, but the cap'n was for pulling in one more whale before we put about for home. We had met acres of floating ice, but no icebergs.

While we were changing around in Bering strait for a last big fellow the weather, which had been middling fair, changed and for two days blew great guns. At the close of the second day it came on to snow, and it got so thick we couldn't see a hand's breadth before us. The wind howled like a demon, the ropes were crusted with ice, and our heavy sealskin suits felt thin as paper. No one slept that night. Above the noise of the wind we suddenly began to hear another groaning, creaking sound, which cap'n feared meant icebergs. Ben got up and went yelping up and down deck, as though he sniffed danger and was telling us to beware.

Toward morning the storm lifted suddenly. Cap'n and I had gone below for mess, when we heard the man at the wheel shout, "Icebergs, ahoy!" and we weren't slow in scrambling up the hatchway and rushing forward.

There they were, two of 'em, not half a mile ahead, higher than our good old ship herself, and together they must have been a mile wide. There was no steering from 'em nor around 'em.

Forty minutes after they hove in sight they were upon us. We had given up all hope of saving the ship, for the great mountains had drifted and drawn together till there wasn't 30 feet between 'em.

Most of us hurried below to get together a few clothes, and among other things I grabbed a chain and fastened it around Ben's neck—for he was close at my heels—to keep him by me. As I came on deck again the cap'n was giving orders to clear away the boats.

'Twas none too soon. In three whaleboats we dropped into the black waters, Ben with the rest, and pulled for life, ahead of the ship, into the narrowing space between the icebergs.

It was tough to leave our stanch old ship to her doom. She held all our possessions and had brought us safely around many a hard corner. Cap'n Johnson blubbered like a baby when he looked back at her. We leaned on our oars to take one last look together, when Ben gave a most unearthly yelp and but for my hold on his chain would have leaped overboard.

Following the direction of his eyes, we looked to the top of the mizzenmast and saw the cat, forgotten in our excitement, grimly clinging there.

Ben took his eyes from her long enough to look into my face and ask me in short, quick barks to go and help her. But I had to shake my head. He leaped to the cap'n's side with the same question, and then to some of the sailors. When he found nothing could be done, he stood gazing at his old friend tabby, with actual tears rolling down his face, and gave utterance to one prolonged howl till the end came.

Just as we pulled through, well out beyond the narrow passage of the bergs, our ship slipped into the great arms waiting for her, and they closed on her like huge jaws. I hope I may never again suffer the anguish I did then as I heard her moan, like a human creature in pain. The cat gave one last, uncanny shriek that curdled the blood in the veins, and then we saw her no more.

In less than no time the monster bergs had ground our ship into sawdust. I never saw such complete destruction—not a mast, not a plank escaped.

I might spin out this yarn by telling of our three days' experience in the boats. Sometimes we rowed over the water for hours. Again we had to pull our boats up onto great cakes of ice and travel afoot, pushing the boats ahead of us. The cold was intense. Our food got pretty low. But on the third day we made out in the dim light a whaler not far off, and we managed to attract attention, and they bore down on us and took us aboard, more dead than alive.

Poor little Ben never ate a mouthful of victuals after the death of old tabby. When we were rowing, he lay in the bow of the cap'n's boat, with his head under his paws, and took no notice of anything that passed. When we were footing it over the ice, I had to pull him along much of the way by main force. His heart seemed to be broken.

The day after our rescue he crawled weakly up to me on deck, feebly licked my hand and then stretched himself at my feet. In five minutes he was dead.

His skin of silky snowy fur is all that is left of little Ben Harrison. I keep it rolled away mostly where I can't lay eyes on it, for when I think of the tender hearted little fellow who used to caper round in it I think also of the death groans of our dead and gone ship, and it makes a regular baby of me.—New York Press.

How She Crossed.

In Liverpool recently a sentimental young lady from town was on the Cunard steamship quay when she saw a young girl sitting on a trunk in an attitude of utter dejection and despair.

"Poor thing," thought the romantic lady. "She is probably alone and a stranger. Her pale cheeks and great sad eyes tell of a broken heart and a yearning for sympathy."

She went over to the traveler to win her confidence. "Crossed in love?" she asked sympathetically.

"No," replied the girl, with a sigh. "Crossed in the Scotia, and an awfully rough passage too."—Philadelphia Times.

COOKING FOR TWO.

Some Suggestions For the Housekeeper Who Has a Small Family.

Keeping house for two is what tests the housekeeper's skill. It is a comparatively easy matter to provide bountiful repasts for a large family, but to arrange tempting little dinners for two and yet to have no waste is a problem which requires real genius to be solved. A roast is apt to reappear indefinitely in a small household or else to be partly wasted, either of which is a calamity hard to be borne.

A loin of mutton is a good "standby" for a young housewife. It can be used in various ways. It lends itself readily to dividing and subdividing. From the fillet portion underneath roulards may be made by removing it in one piece from the bones, flattening the piece with a cutlet bat, cutting into long strips an inch wide, sprinkling them with pepper, salt and chopped parsley, rolling them round, fastening them with tiny skewers, dipping each in egg and bread crumbs, frying them brown and serving hot with thick gravy.

The thin flap should be cut away and put in a stewpan with 2 or 3 small onions, a turnip and parsnip, 2 or 3 mushrooms, a pinch of sweet herbs and seasoning, a tablespoonful of water. It should stew gently under close cover for 1½ hours. Serve altogether if required for eating hot or remove the meat to a mold. Skim the gravy and strain it, color it brown and dissolve a pinch of gelatin in it. Then pour into the mold, press the meat under a weight, and when turned out it should be found surrounded with jelly. The upper portion of the loin will make a nice little roast or will divide into several cutlets.

Sheep's brains are an excellent substitute for sweetbreads and are invaluable to the caterer to a small family. They should be carefully washed and boiled fast. Then, when they are quite cold, they may be coated with egg and crumbs and fried, or may be simmered in rich gravy and served with sauce.

An ox tail furnishes two dishes for a small table, besides a nourishing soup. The whole tail should be cooked with about a quart of water until it is quite tender. A thick gravy of stock, tomatoes and onion should be made, and the smaller pieces of the tail served in this. Then strip all the meat from the larger pieces, leaving the bones clean, lay it loosely in a fancy mold, dissolve a pinch of gelatin in a cup, fill it up with the ox tail liquor, season it well and color it, then pour over the meat and leave until quite solid.

A veal cake, made from the best morsels left from roasted veal, cut in thin slices and alternated with thin ham, sliced hard boiled eggs and chopped parsley, laid in layers in a pretty mold, filled up with strong gravy, baked in the oven for half an hour and turned out when quite cold, makes another dainty for a small family.—New York World.

The Brazilian Surucucu.

This reptile reaches a length, it is said, of 12 feet, and for beauty, agility, savageness and venom is excelled by none in Brazil. The old Dutch settlers gave it the name of the bushmaster, a title it well deserves. The beautiful glints of light on this reptile's scales excel those on a humming bird's breast. It is of a reddish brown color, with varied markings. It fortunately is chiefly nocturnal and only frequents dense woods, as a rule not coming near houses.

The finest specimen I ever saw was about 8 feet long and had six fully developed fangs—three on each side—as well as 18 in various stages of growth—nine on each side. It was a pleasure to dissect this fine snake. The front fang was 1¾ inches long, exclusive of the bony base. The effect of a lunge from such a serpent can well be imagined. This is called "surucucu," as it is said to make a hooting noise at night, and "de fogo," as it is said to approach a light at night and try to get as close as it can.

It has a curved claw on its tail, which the natives say it uses to dig into the ground as a fulcrum for its leap on its victim. This requires corroboration. The natives have a great dread of it, as well they may, it being the most deadly looking reptile here, the size of the poison sacs being so great, as well as its own size, agility and proved savageness. It seems to feed on wild pigs, "paca"—a large rodent like a guinea pig—deer and other animals.—Chambers' Journal.

A Curious Cave.

"While traveling through Transylvania a few years ago," said Dr. Elmer T. Griggs of Philadelphia, "I came across a cave which, although it contained the most poisonous and deadly gases, was much frequented as a health resort. The cave was about 40 feet deep, and all the time the gas, mixed with carbonic acid, is emitted with special freedom. The vapors of the cave are highly valued as a cure for gout, rheumatism and for diseases of the eyes. To enter the cavern in safety care must be taken not to draw the breath. A long respiration is made and the nostrils closed before rushing in. A prickling feeling in the eyes is caused by the warm atmosphere, and the whole body has the agreeable sensation of a gentle heat playing around every limb. But your stock of breath is soon exhausted, and you must run back to the open air. To inhale the poisonous gases of this wonderful cave means certain death. I was told that the day before my visit a man had committed suicide by entering a few paces and then drawing in his breath."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Strawberry.

L. H. Bailey, in The American Naturalist, after an exhaustive discussion concludes that the common garden strawberry of England and America is a direct modification of the Chile strawberry. The modified type has driven from cultivation the Virginian berries, which were earlier introduced into gardens, and the orginal type of the Chilean berry is little known, as it tends to disappear quickly through variation when cultivated. This conclusion is of great interest to botanists, for if it is justified a type of plant has been differentiated in less than 50 years so completely that, in the first place, three species have been erected upon it, and, secondly, they are rarely associated by horticulturists with their parent species.

Why He Was There.

He held two positions—a witness in the criminal superior court and a prisoner in Fulton county jail.

Nothing was said about his last position by the defendant's attorney, and the witness seemed puffed up with his own importance.

"You are a prisoner in the jail, are you not?" asked Solicitor Hill in cross questioning him.

"Yassar; dey got me down dar," replied the witness in a surly tone.

"What have you been doing?"

"Nuffin."

"Ain't done anything?"

"No, sah. I am dun nuffin."

"You are one of those innocent men who are being unjustly punished?"

"I am dun nuffin, nuffin at all."

"Well, ain't there some charges against you? Why did they lock you up?"

"Dar was a ole po' white man come long an 'identified some chickens I had, but I am dun nuffin."—Atlanta Journal.

CURING A NATURAL THIEF.

Kindness Substituted For Punishment In the Kindergarten System.

"It is peculiar how stealing seems to be instinctive with some of the children we meet," said the head kindergartner of one of the free kindergartens to a reporter. "It requires some work to overcome this habit in a child, too, but the kindergarten system is equal to it. To give you an example: Not long ago a little Italian girl about 4 years of age entered our school. Her one idea and desire seemed to be to steal something. While sitting at the tables, if she thought no one was looking, she would seize a little ring, a stick or anything that might be on the table, stuff it down the neckband of her dress or hide it under her apron. She would steal anything that was lying around loose and seemed to have no idea of the gravity of her offense, any more than she did not want us to see her do it. You can imagine what a child with these tendencies would grow up to be if allowed to go without training.

"Why, she was so imbued with this desire to steal that she tried to take things under extraordinary circumstances. I remember once we were all in position around the 'circle, engaged in the 'clock game.' After the general construction of the clock is explained it is part of the game for all to close their eyes to listen and see if they can hear the ticking of the clock, which is placed in the center of the circle. It was the first time the little girl of whom I was speaking had ever participated in the game, yet her senses were so keen that she no sooner discovered that we all had our eyes closed than she rushed from her place into the center of the circle where the clock was, and picking up the timepiece hurried back and hid it under her apron. She stood for awhile with an innocent look upon her face, but when we told her to replace the clock she did so immediately.

"Of course we had to watch her closely and examine her pockets and dress every day when she left for home. But now she requires no looking after whatever, having been trained to respect the rights of possession. How did we train her? Well, by showing that we trusted her. When we found she had this propensity, we allowed her to keep the boxes of rings, sticks or blocks and distribute them to the other pupils. Then we would give her little things as presents, just such things as she would otherwise steal. After awhile she ceased taking articles. She had begun to appreciate in her own way what ownership meant, and we can now trust her with anything. So the work of the kindergarten had accomplished its purpose."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Is Hydrogen a Metal?

Hydrogen occupies a unique position among terrestrial substances. Although the lightest of gases, it possesses unmistakable metallic properties. Like metals, it is strongly electro positive; like metals, it is a conductor of heat and electricity, improving in this respect with increased density, while other gases conduct worse the more closely their particles are concentrated. It forms, moreover, true alloys with palladium, sodium and potassium.

Upon these facts Faraday based the prediction that solid hydrogen would show the texture and luster of a genuine metal. In that case water should be regarded as a metallic oxide—as a kind of rust of hydrogen. In its formation one recalls with ever renewed surprise oxygen and hydrogen together liquefy spontaneously and at a high temperature. Yet they can scarcely be induced to do so separately by the strongest coercion of cold. Chemical and cohesive changes of state are indeed profoundly although inexplicably different.

The intensity of chemical action can be measured by the enormous liberation of energy attending it. Expressed in mechanical terms, the combinations of a pound of hydrogen with eight of oxygen is equivalent to the lifting of a mass of 47,000,000 pounds one foot from the ground, and a precisely equal outlay of energy would be needed for the decomposition of the nine pounds of water resulting from the former process. In the first case, that is to say, work is done by the force which we call affinity; in the second work is done against it. The late Professor Tyndall might well say that he did not "overrate matters" in asserting "that the force of gravity as exerted near the earth was almost a vanishing quantity in comparison with these molecular forces."—Edinburgh Review.

The Poor Conductor.

A woman got on a Madison street cable car and after fidgeting into a comfortable position began hunting for a nickel. The train had run a block when the conductor came in.

"Where's Paulina street?" she asked.

"It's the next street."

"Oh-h-h, isn't that foolish of me. I thought it was about a mile away. Let me off here."

"Yes, ma'am. Fare, please."

"What-a-t! Didn't I tell you I made a mistake and wanted to get off at the next corner?"

"That's all right. Didn't you stop the car and get on? If you did, you got to pay a fare."

"For riding this far?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Now, my gay young man, don't you think you can work that on me." She fastened her two steely eyes upon him. "I won't pay you. I can ride all the way down town for a nickel. Just you pull that rope and let me off here. You've got no business being a conductor."

The conductor pulled the rope, and as the car slacked up at Paulina street she swung herself to the ground with a defiant flounce.—Chicago Record.

Recording Color.

An ingenious instrument has been brought into notice called the "tintometer," by which a permanent record of any colored substance may be secured by means of standard glasses of various degrees of color. This instrument has proved to be of immense value in gauging the colors of flours, oils and similar substances, and now its use has been extended to chemical work. By its use the color of a solution of unknown strength can be estimated, and the strength can at once be determined by means of tables provided for the purpose. This method can also be employed for estimating the amount of lead in the solution, which, if free from interfering substances, gives a definite color with sulphureted hydrogen. In fact, wherever colorimetric determinations are desired the tintometer may be looked upon as the best instrument for obtaining accurate results.—New York Recorder.

Thought It Was a Garment.

"As we are unable, Mrs. Flanagan, to determine the cause of your husband's death, we will be compelled to make a post mortem."

"Will you make it out of linen or out of old muslin?"—Philadelphia Call.

An Unnecessary Preliminary.

Magazine Editor—I'm afraid Palate is never going to make a success as a magazine illustrator.

Magazine Publisher—Why not?

Magazine Editor—Oh, I told him I had a story for him to illustrate the other day, and he asked me when he could have the proofs. He said it would be necessary for him to read the story first.—Somerville Journal.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

THE GEMEL RING OF OLDEN DAYS.

Fancies and Sentiments in Wedding Rings—Curious Marketing—Granite Dust Garden.

Of all ornaments wherewith human beings are wont to adorn their persons none is of more ancient or universal use than the ring. No other ornament has ever been endowed with such intimate and sacred meanings as finger rings, from the signet ring of Solomon, before which all the djinns and afreets of the world of spirits bowed in awed humility and fear, to the golden circlet which is placed on the finger of the bride at the altar, from the ring given in pledge for a king's ransom to the ring of Queen Bess, which she sent too late to save the life of her favorite, Essex. Fable and history, sentiment and symbolism, hover round these familiar little objects.

The present condition of the wedding ring and its plain unvarnished appearance are modern conventions. In olden days the wedding ring was not only adorned with gems, but was also worn on the thumb, a practice alluded to by Butler in "Hudibras" and Southerne in "The Maid's Last Prayer." It is a great pity that the really appropriate wedding rings, the gemel rings, are not revived.

The gemel ring is horizontally split in such a way that the ring, when off the finger, falls apart into two links, which pass through each other. On the inner side of one half is engraved the name of the bride, on the other half that of the bridegroom, and the date of the wedding is added. On the outside, when the two halves are joined together, may be engraved a motto at will.

A clasped pair of hands or interlaced hearts were often used on these gemel rings, the design being constructed only to be perfect when the ring was in place on the finger. What lover worthy of the name but would enjoy devising the ring that is to be the pledge of his life's love? Perhaps he elects that the gemel shall be finished with the clasped hands that signify lifelong friendship and mutual confidence as well as love. Or perhaps he may incline to two hearts—one of fiery ruby, typifying his ardent passion; the other of brilliant diamond, the symbol of the purity of his spouse; or peradventure his leaning is to faithfulness, and the steady blue of the sapphire will crown the gemel; or, more modest still, he confines himself to hope, and an emerald will bring with it suggestions of verdant and idyllic joys. That after weeks of courtship and preparation nothing better than a golden edition of a curtain ring should be evolved by human imagination to do honor to so great an occasion is a saddening thought.

Curious Marketing.

Items from the correspondence of the director of the Jardin des Plantes, carried on with a butcher during the time of the siege of Paris, give interesting information relative to the cost of meat in those days. On Oct. 24 Deboos, the butcher, bought from the director six Jacknases, three zebras and one buffalo for 2,650 francs, about $500—certainly cheap for that time. A few days later he gave 200 francs for a young deer, 160 francs for a rooster and for 19 small chickens 152 francs. Twenty-three small ducks went for 145 francs and 11 geese and 14 ducks for 300 francs. On Nov. 8 two small boars and two small black pigs were sold for 1,200 francs, one reindeer for 400 francs, two pheasants for 60 francs, a Danube goose for 35 francs, a kangaroo for 100 francs, a pig for 300 francs and two dead pheasants for 50 francs. On Nov. 2 Deboos had to give 1,020 francs for three antelopes and a silver pheasant. Another antelope, three geese and a black swan went to the butcher for 1,600 francs. On Nov. 25 two deer were sold to Deboos for 2,500 francs, two other deer for 2,000, a bear for 500, an African antelope for 600 and two female deer and two little pigs for 2,200 francs. On Dec. 20 Deboos bought two camels for 5,000 francs. On Christmas eve a dromedary was sold for 2,880 francs, and on Dec. 30 he secured two elephants for 27,000 francs. Roughly estimating the franc at 20 cents, one can form his own idea of these prices. After Jan. 1 practically no meat was to be had in Paris except horseflesh.

A Granite Dust Garden.

At a California farmers' institute the question was asked, "Does pure granite contain the necessary nutriments for vegetation?" The sense of the meeting seemed to favor a negative answer, but one member gave his experience on the other side of the question. It was over 20 years ago, among the Tuolumne mountain mines, that he determined to see if the granite rock ground up fine would sustain vegetable life. By means of a stamp mill he succeeded in pulverizing a quantity of solid rock taken out of the heart of the granite mountain. This fine dust he spread upon a flat rock, with no other soil near it. He had about a square rod of this and heaped to the depth of a foot or more. Then he planted potatoes and a few other vegetables. The little garden patch was watered regularly with pure snow water.

In due time the experiment proved a decided success. He raised an excellent crop of potatoes and garden truck and was thereafter ready to answer the question with an emphatic "Yes."

A Man as Light as a Feather.

A most curious experiment relative to the strength and weight of the human frame is that in which, it is claimed, a heavy man is raised with the greatest facility when he is lifted up the instant his lungs and those of the person who raise him are inflated with air. The heaviest person of the party lies down upon a table at full length. Four persons, one at each leg and one at each shoulder, then try to raise him, and they find his dead weight to be very great from the difficulty they experience in supporting him. When he is replaced on the table, each of the four persons takes hold of the body as before, and the person to be lifted gives two signals by clapping his hands. At the first signal he himself and the four lifters begin to draw long and full breath, and when the inhalation is completed or the lungs are filled the second signal is given for raising the person from the table. To his own surprise and that of his bearers, he rises almost as light as if he were a feather.

Concerning Cheese.

The use of cheese as an article of diet is nearly as old as history itself. It was a common article of food among the Hebrews and is mentioned three times in the Bible. Cheese is also mentioned by Aristotle about 350 B. C. The Romans introduced the art of cheesemaking into England about the time of the Christian era, where it was received with high favor.

The Insane Head.

Dr. Crothlay Clapham, who has made measurements on 4,000 inmates of asylums, says that insane heads are larger on the average than sane heads, though insane brains are smaller. According to Dr. Clapham, the form of the insane head is usually cuneiform or arrow shaped, with the greatest diameter posterior to the central point of the head. These observations rather tend to show that the back lobes of the brain are the seat of intelligence.

GOOD HEALTH.

HEREDITY IN TUBERCULOSIS SHOWS MANY VICTIMS.

Suicide and Insanity—Art for Amateurs—Notes on China Painting—Much Show and Little Work.

In a recent publication a young French army surgeon, M. Remlinger, has gone over the question of the origin of tuberculosis, endeavoring to show that the ancient theory of heredity is true in a great many cases. The frequency of tuberculosis in young children, appearing at a time of life when contagion has not yet had a chance to act, is a strong argument in favor of this opinion.

The partisans of hereditary tuberculosis have, it is true, experienced some difficulty in explaining the common occurrence of tuberculosis only showing itself at the age of 15 or 20. Still it is possible to believe with M. Mayet of Lyons that the germs of tuberculosis may remain quiet for years without losing their properties in an organism that is apparently healthy, but under the action of privation, overwork, alcohol, a disease such as measles or typhoid fever or exposure to cold—in a word, of any weakening or unhygienic cause—that organism may become a suitable ground for the development of the bacilli, and tuberculosis will appear. M. Mayet has very happily compared this latent condition of these bacilli with the grains of wheat found in the crypts of the pyramids of Egypt, which after a sleep of 2,000 years were able to grow in certain soils suitable for their development.

According to the European edition of the New York Herald, authority for the foregoing, this way of thinking is not in exact accordance with what we know about bacilli, as they are not supposed to be able to live for years in a latent condition, but that which may not be granted for the bacilli themselves is quite admissible for their spores, and M. Remlinger calls attention to the fact that it is proved that the spores of all microbes are provided with an outer coating which enables them to resist natural causes of destruction and to wait until they find themselves in proper surroundings for their development. They can be properly compared to the seeds that can be preserved indefinitely, and that wait, before developing into a full grown plant, until they are placed in conditions that agree with them.

Suicide and Insanity.

A grim subject, but one that must be faced in any community. An English physician has recently discussed it in a thoughtful and philosophical spirit. He views the matter from the standpoint of the evolutionist and considers that in many cases nature only reaps where she has sown. He endeavors to show "how large a percentage of what is really avoidable is deliberately propagated."

In writing on the relationship of insanity to suicide and the value of the mental factor he states, "It is tolerably certain that only a small minority of our annual total of suicides arise from madness." To this statement a critic demurs as follows:

Without doubt a very large proportion of suicides, although not strictly insane, suffer from deficient nerve controlling power. Their nervous system is essentially in a state of unstable equilibrium. A slight disturbance due to trouble or anxiety may be sufficient to bring about the catastrophe. These unfortunates, although not classed as lunatics, are but on the border line separating normal from abnormal cerebration. Again the ratio of insanity to suicide is proportionally lowered by the care of asylum superintendents in preventing the act of self destruction among those who are without doubt insane.

The Oil Rub.

If a person has a cold in the head, oil rubbed on the nose and forehead loosens the cold, and freer breathing is the result. If the cold is on the lungs, oil rubbed on the chest soon relieves the suffocating feeling, and the cough is less harsh.

Oil rubbed on the sides, back and chest is a helpful thing for a consumptive. It loosens the cough and helps build up the tissues. Physicians say a consumptive's case is hopeful as long as he retains his flesh. This the oil aids in doing.

NOTES IN CHINA PAINTING.

Much Show With Little Work—Painting White Flowers—Repeated Firings.

A preparation called "paste for rough ground," or "rough ground for gold," is capable of making much show for little work, says Art Interchange, in which are found the notes here given: For instance, lay off a band half an inch wide around the top of a cup, tint the lower part, grind up a little lampblack with thick oil, thin with turpentine sufficiently to work easily. With this paint on the band a succession of leaves like a laurel wreath, laying the oil in a thin and even coat. This is very necessary, as the object is to have a smooth mat surface. The lampblack shows the amount of oil used. Then with the large soft blender apply the "rough ground," which is a powder, take plenty in the brush, sweep it over and pat it gently in. A thin coating will adhere to the oil. After firing gild the whole width of band, burning with the glass brush, and the effect will be of frosted leaves on the bright ground. This may be etched with red with very good effect, or it may have stems and tiny dots of raising.

In painting white flowers on china the white is left unpainted. But here is where so many fail by leaving the china as absolutely white, without representation of shadow. In a cluster of white flowers there is seldom more than one that is not more or less in shadow. Even this one should have some shading to afford depth and rotundity. If you observe nature, this fact will present itself at once.

In order to obtain the full depth of color of ruby purple and deep violet of gold, both gold colors, they must be applied in successive, somewhat thin, washes. It is also better to give the piece several firings until the desired shade is acquired rather than try to get this effect in one or two firings. These colors are apt to blister and chip off if used thick, especially on French china, the glaze of which is hard.

Use fresh turpentine every day. If kept only over night, it loses its most desirable quality as a painting medium and becomes by evaporation heavy, thick and oily.

In order that china may take a lead pencil mark, rub the surface with a rag that has first been dipped in turpentine and then allowed to dry.

A Soft Answer.

Pretty Teacher (severely)—Johnny, Johnny Stubbs! You are whispering again.

Johnny (a smart boy)—Please, I was only telling Winnie Winkles what nice things all the gentlemens said about you when you walked along the streets.—Good News.

JAMES MARREN,
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All orders sent to P. O. Box 486 shall be promptly attended to.

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Raise
Puny, Pindling
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Will make them
Strong, hearty
And healthy.
Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

A BEAUTIFUL FACE
may be robbed of its charms by the blight of a poor complexion
POZZONI'S
Complexion Powder
is a refreshing and beautifying preparation which imparts to the complexion the soft glow of the tea rose and removes freckles, pimples and all impurities of the skin. Pozzoni's has won its way into the confidence of ladies all over the land. A thirty years' test has proven its merit. In three shades:—Pink or flesh, White and brunette.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Summer is at Hand.
HOT WEATHER WILL PROVE TROUBLESOME.
Do you want your house cool and comfortable? Call at W. A. MACK'S and see his line of Oil and Gas Stoves.
Buy your Kitchen Utensiles here and get modern goods at lowest prices.
Biggest Stove Store in the City.
W. A. Mack & Co.,
25 SHATTUCK STREET.

DID - YOU - EVER
Hear of a lower price on a Japanese Teapot than 6 CENTS? We will give this bargain for one week. This Teacup holds four cups full, has a bamboo handle, is strong and substantial, and is nicely decorated. This special sale of goods will continue for one week. Samples displayed in one of our south show windows.
French & Puffer,
245 Central Street.

Stained and Varnished interiors will soon be a thing of the past.
The latest style is to use
B. & K.
CLEAR TONED
INTERIOR PAINTS
The delicate party colors of which harmonize with the newest shades of wall papers.
They dry with flat finish and can be cleaned with soap and water.
SOLD ONLY AT
C. B. Coburn & Co.'s
63-71 Market Street.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

ALMANAC FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 23

SUN RISES	4 28	MOON RISES	10 56 PM
SUN SETS	7 25	FULL SEA {	2 15 AM
LENGTH OF DAY	15 17	FULL SEA {	2 45 PM

Forecast for New England: Generally fair; south or southwest winds.

NO SENTIMENT.

There is no sentiment in trade. People buy where they can get the most for their money. Compare each edition of THE SUN, with any paper in the city issued at the same hour, and see which gives you the most for your money.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smoke Tower's Corner Cigar.

Miss Alice Jaques is on a visit to Exeter.

Miss Glines of Tenth street is visiting in Franklin and Tilton, N. H.

A tally-ho party of twenty young men went to Lakeview last evening.

There will be a no-license sermon at the Central M. E. church tomorrow.

Do not forget that the city mains were blown off today between 1 and 4 p. m.

A party of young ladies enjoyed an outing at Long Pond yesterday afternoon and evening.

George L. Lemaitre has been granted a certificate in pharmacy by the board of registration.

Robert G. Seymour, Jr., of the sophomore class of Colgate university is home for his vacation.

A new flooring of planks was put on the the railroad crossing on Merrimack, near Dutton street, yesterday.

Mrs. Sidney Spalding has a site in Middlesex Village, where she would like to have the school erected.

M. Sylvestre, president of the Ligue du Sacre-Coeur of Nashua, is in Lowell, arranging for a picnic which the league will hold at Harmony grove.

Mr. Michael Lynch of Ward Five has been appointed janitor of the High school in place of John Garrahan who resigned to accept a better position.

As a location for the new normal school, Hannah Spaulding offers a site containing eleven acres and situated on Parker, Powell and Winthrop streets.

From this city a delegation representing the French Catholic societies went to Marlboro', to-day, to help celebrate a fete organized by society St. Jean Baptiste of that town.

J. E. Conant & Co. sold yesterday afternoon the Shaw estate, 48 Chapel street, to Richard W. Shaw for $1495; also the Ryan estate, 15 Robinson street, to George H. Parr for $2500.

Mary McCue of Williamsville, Ill, sister of Thomas Callan, who was fatally injured a few weeks ago by being thrown from a city wagon, has applied to be administratrix of his estate.

The Haverhill school board refused to reinstated Principal Clarence E. Kelley of the high school last night. He was rejected at a previous meeting. The board declined to act on the names of other teachers dropped at the same time.

C. W. Sherwood, a tonsorial artist formerly in business here, and who went west two years ago, is here again on a five weeks visit. He has been prospecting in the gold region and has staked out a good claim for a gold mine.

Fred McSorley, 11 years of age, was thrown from a horse owned by O. J. Gilbert, on Wentworth avenue, last night, sustaining a bad scalp wound which Dr. Pinkham dressed. The boy is at St. John's hospital. He lives at 35 Fayette street.

The printing committee decided at a meeting held last evening to call for bids, based on the same style of precinct books as was used last year. There will be 1450 copies of the book printed and all bids must be in on or before next Friday evening.

Court Wamesit, A. O. F. of A., has elected the following officers: C. R., Samuel H. Clark; S. C. R., Thomas McDermott; R. S., Timothy H. Higgins; S. W. Timothy Finnegan; J. W., James Falle; S. B., George Coupe; J. B., James Driscoll; trustee, Henry Hamer.

License Commissioner Foss of Lowell may be a good fellow and a good man for his place, but it's a thousand pities to exempt him from the operation of the law which clearly disqualifies him by reason of his membership in the legislature, which created the office. The legislature ought not to make blowholes in its own laws.—Herald.

A General Invitation.

Call and set the low prices we are framing pictures for. School diplomas a specialty. Wall papers and window shades at bottom prices. H. C. McOsker, 123 Central street.

A Public Prosecutor.

The ordinance providing for the appointment of a public prosecutor for the police court will be introduced at the next meeting of the board of aldermen.

It gives the mayor the power of appointment subject to confirmation by the board of aldermen.

The term of office is to be for one year, or until his successor is qualified. The salary is subject to action by the city council.

St. John's Day.

Tomorrow will be St. John's day and will be observed by special services at St. Joseph's church. St. Jean Baptiste society will observe the 25th anniversary of its organization and all the members will attend solemn high mass at 10 o'clock in the morning and vespers in the afternoon at 4. The Olympian orchestra will assist the choir which under the direction of A. N. Duval will sing "La celebre missa pro pace" by Theo. Von la Hache. Off. Splendente te Deus, Mozart (a great chorus prepared for the occasion.) At 3 p. m. the chant of 3 Ps. magnificat (Q.), Mozart; sermon and benediction. Splendente te Deus. Mozart; Ave Maria, (solo). Danks; Tantum ergo (Q), Verdi, arr. for the occasion.

He'll be a Star Some Day.

Everyone who lives in the vicinity of Fort Hill Park, and who happened to be at home yesterday afternoon, is up in arms over an annoyance which bothered them worse than the excessive heat. This annoyance was a cornet fiend who knew just enough about the instrument to make himself a nuisance by attempting to play on it. He came to Fort Hill at an early hour in the afternoon, and selecting a spot within the boundaries of a clump of bushes, began his disturbing recital. Starting off with a few strains of Washington Post march he continued with a heart-rending version of the High School march, and when he began the much abused notes of "Sweet Marie" the residents untied their watch dogs and loaded their family shot guns. But the wary cornetist was not getting caught, for having settled in a spot invisible at any distance, it was impossible for his would-be slayers to distinguish just where to point their guns. He stopped his excruciating racket about supper time, and many were the fervent prayers of thanksgiving which were uttered by the almost worn out auditors to his unprecedented recital.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

A delicious smoke—Old Hundred cigar.

Wall paper at 18 Church street.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan Bl'dg.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Russell are at Lancaster, N. H.

Mrs E. A. Bigelow is at Sharon Springs for the summer.

Mr. George S. Motley has purchased eight new ponies for the Country club.

Patten & Co. have the finest potted and cut flowers in the city, Shedd's block, Central street.

Today is the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Royal Arcanum and is known throughout the country as "Royal Arcanum Day."

P. J. Hoar, attorney at law, has removed his office from 19 P. O. block to O'Donnell & O'Brade's building, Merrimack, corner of Palmer street.

A true, life like photo is something everybody admires. Marion makes that kind. Visit his studio in Barrister's hall and have a setting made.

A regular meeting of the school board will be held next Monday evening, when the new rules will be considered, and possibly teachers may be elected.

John Welch, furniture dealer, Lowell, owes $6521, and the assets consist of stock, teams and machinery. He offers 10 per cent., payable in 30 days.—Globe.

The "Farther Lights" Missionary Society of Branch Street Tabernacle, held a public meeting at the church Thursday evening, at which a fine entertainment was given.

Court Samuel de Champlain, A. O. F. of A., has at present 485 members. Of late many have advocated the formation of a circle of Companions of the Forest for French-speaking ladies.

The syndicate owning the Manchester driving park decided yesterday to break the season's lease and turn the park into building lots. This puts an end to trotting in that city until a new track is built.

Joseph J. Heape is the name of the young man who rescued young Hasium from drowning in the Concord river. The drowning lad pulled him under the water twice before he succeeded in getting him ashore.

Samuel Griffin of Lowell, while crazy drunk on Water street in Haverhill, Wednesday, created a sensation by flourishing a loaded revolver and threatening to shoot anyone who molested him. He was arrested.

Representatives of the textile manufacturers of the United States had a big picnic at Squantum in Narragansett bay, yesterday. Supt. Thomas Walsh of the Hamilton mills and George L. Hooper of the Shaw company were among those present.

Frank E. Dunbar, one of the registrars of voters, is to resign, as he finds that its duties interfere with his law business. He will tender his resignation, and candidates are already to the front. Edward S. Cheney and T. E. Parker are already mentioned for the position.

A leak at the base of the watering cart standpipe on Market street, Thursday night, caused the water to bubble up between the pavements giving the impression that an underground spring was in action. The water board employes made the necessary repairs.

Nothing has been heard of the Carey boy and his father and mother are beginning to feel anxious about him. The father of the boy said yesterday that the young fellow had acted somewhat similarly before, and he thought the reform school would be a good place for the youngster.

At St. Patrick's Church tomorrow a large class of children will receive first communion at the 8 o'clock mass in the basement, and will be confirmed in the afternoon by Archbishop Williams of Boston. The venerable prelate will also present diplomas at the graduating exercises at Notre Dame Academy Monday evening.

The recent legislation in regard to lanterns and bells on bicycles has caused a spirit of resentment among the local wheelmen, and during the past four days several riders have appeared with large cowbells attached to their machines, and many more say they are going to use a similar arrangement. A few other riders have attached sleigh bells to their machines, which give out a perpetual jingle.

Is This the Plan?

Lawyer Frank E. Dunbar is to resign as registrar of voters. Is he to be confirmed by the board of aldermen as public prosecutor, if the new ordinance passes?

Will it be George Lawton.

According to the Boston Advertiser George Lawton, Esq., of this city, leads the race for the judgeship. The despatch says that the other Lowell candidates have pulled out.

Drank Poisoned Water.

This morning at 8 o'clock a twenty months old child of Joseph Gauthier, who resides in Duprez's block, off Cheever street, drank water from a saucer containing fly paper. The fly paper contained arsenic which was held by the water in solution. Dr. Patnaude was called and administered an antidote. The child is now out of danger.

Reduction in Price of Coal for Cash.

D. W. Horne & Son having withdrawn from the coal combination, will hereafter sell for cash and cash only and therefore make the following low prices: No. 2 chestnut, $5; egg and broken, $5.75; stove and nut, $6; Old Company Lehigh egg and broken, $6 50. The coal must be paid for when ordered at the office or to the driver when delivered. Office, 15 Central street, yard, corner Hale and Howard streets.

The Bowling Game.

Carney was high roller in the duck pin tournament last evening, his score being 289. The Salems defeated the Casinos and succeeded in leading their opponents in each string. The score is as follows:

Salem—Dunham 273, T. Sullivan 233, Paulint, 265, Carney 289, Farrell 259; total 1319

Casino—Sparks 264, Gregory 260, Mower 247, Russell 256, Mason 242; total 1269.

Entertained Their Brother Templars.

Eirene lodge, I.O.G.T., entertained the members of Granite lodge of Graniteville, to the number of 50, at Union hall, last evening.

Addresses were made by Chief Templar J. L. Morris of Granite lodge and others, and an entertainment of musical and literary features followed. Supper was served in the banquet hall, after which the Kallamagoozelum brass band gave a pleasing concert.

On old fashioned spelling bee was held with Mrs. Frank Tilton as teacher, and addresses were made by Chief Templar E. S. Varney, of Eirene lodge, and others. The visitors came in barges. Chief Templar Turnbull was chairman of the committee on arrangements.

NO FEAR OF PIMPLES

OR BLACKHEADS

If you use Woodbury's Facial Soap. It is a pure antiseptic, medicinal toilet soap for daily use, prepared by a specialist who has had 20 years' experience treating the skin. Druggists sell it.

JOHN H. WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP TRADE MARK FOR THE SKIN, SCALP AND COMPLEXION

Beware of imitations. A book on Dermatology with every cake

BAY STATE LEGISLATURE.

CAUCUS REFORM BILL SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Foss Bill Passed to be Engrossed—Legislature Will Adjourn Next Week.

BOSTON, June 23.—Governor Greenhalge sent a message to the house requesting an appropriation of $9000 for furnishings and repairs at the state prison, and $7000 for plumbing at the Sherborn prison for women.

In the senate, the bill for the appointment of a steam railroad inspector was ordered to a third reading, after the adoption of an amendment making the measure permissive instead of compulsory.

The bill for a state house park east of the state house was given a third reading—21 to 17.

Mr. Bill moved that the governor be requested to return the caucus reform bill, previously passed to be enacted. As a reason, Mr. Bill said that he proposed moving a reference of the subject to the next general court. While debate was in progress it was learned that the governor had signed the bill.

Rejection was negatived on the bill relative to the sale of land for taxes.

The bill relative to the increase of the capital stock of street railway companies, to meet expenses incident to a change in motive power, was passed to be engrossed.

The waste is now behind, so that the legislature cannot finally adjourn before the middle of next week, perhaps not before Friday.

The house passed to be engrossed a bill to allow ex-Representative Foss to hold an office (license commissioner) which he had as a legislator helped to create.

The bill making persons holding public positions, aside from municipal offices, ineligible to act as license commissioners, was engrossed. The bill to repeal the Boston subway act of 1893 was passed to be engrossed.

A bill relative to personal liberty, aimed to prevent the detention of persons in hospitals and similar institutions aside from prisons against their wishes, was engrossed.

The bill to repeal the subway act of 1893 was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. St. John was given leave to introduce a bill providing that when no-license cities vote for license, the license commissioners shall be appointed by the incoming mayor.

The house adjourned to Tuesday.

POOR BALL PLAYING.

Champions Allowed the Washingtons to Roll Up Twenty-Six Runs.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The senators won on their superior work at the bat, assisted by the miserable playing of the champions in the field. A total of 27 hits was made off Lovett and Staley, and a total of 26 runs were netted.

Washington	4	1	7	4	2	4	1	1	2	—26
Boston	2	1	1	0	0	2	4	2	0	—12

Earned runs—Washington, 12; Boston, 7. Base hits—Washington, 27; Boston, 16. Errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 10. Batteries—Mercer, Petty, Sullivan and Dugdale; Lovett, Staley and Ganzel.

At Pittsburg:

Pittsburg	5	0	0	1	0	1	4	0		—11
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 17; Chicago, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Killen and Merritt; Griffith and Kittredge.

At St. Louis:

Cleveland	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 13. Errors—Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Clarkson, Hawley and Pietz; Young and O'Connor.

At New York:

Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Brooklyn, 15; New York, 4. Errors—Brooklyn, 1; New York, 4. Batteries—Stein and Kinslow; Rusie and Farrell.

At Baltimore:

Baltimore	1	2	2	3	0	6	0	4	0	—18
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	2	—14

Base hits—Baltimore, 27; Philadelphia, 16. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Philadelphia, 10. Batteries—Inks, Brown, Mullane and Robinson; Carsey, Yingling, Burris, Cross and Grady.

At Bangor—Bangor, 15; Worcester, 12.

At Brockton—Pawtucket, 6; Brockton, 5.

At Lewiston—Portland, 7; Lewiston, 6.

At Fall River—Fall River, 11; Haverhill, 4.

Victory For Government Troops.

BUENOS AYRES, June 23.—News has been received that government troops in Rio Grande do Sul have defeated the insurgents under General Pina.

Nearly the Whole Town Burned.

OMAHA, June 23.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed almost the entire city of Exeter. The losses are far up in the thousands.

Relapse Proved Fatal.

WINNIPEG, June 23.—Archbishop Tache is dead. It was thought that he might recover, but he suffered a relapse, with fatal result.

Huntington Undisturbed.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The World today contains an interview with C. P. Huntington in regard to the suits brought against the Pacific railroads by Attorney General Olney. Mr. Huntington says, among other things, that the suits do not trouble him in the least, and adds: "Of course, I would rather they had not begun, but if it came to a matter of putting out one's dollars, I would not do it."

Mendenhall Resigns.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—It is stated on excellent authority that C. Mendenhall, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, has sent a letter of resignation to the president. It is understood that he complains that the force in his bureau has been greatly changed, and inferior men selected in place of men of experience, who had formerly held the places.

Over Its Banks.

WICHITA, Kan., June 23.—The Arkansas river broke its banks last night. A deep swift current is now flowing over Biswell park and the adjoining residence portion of the town. Another two feet will send it sweeping down Main street. The lower floors of many houses are already under water and people are excitedly loading their property into boats.

The Armor Plate Frauds.

WASHINGTON, June 23. — Charles H. Craig was before the congressional committee, investigating armor plate frauds. Craig was associated with C. E. Sill in giving the main information of irregularities at the Carnegie works. Craig's evidence was much like that recently given by Sill and corroborative of it.

Passed a Worthless Check.

NEW HAVEN, June 23.—Frank Hauser was arrested here last night, charged with forgery. He passed a worthless check drawn upon the Sicilian Asphalt Paving company of New York upon the Arlington hotel for a board bill, and afterward stole a team and escaped. Hauser was captured in Orange.

Louis Alexander,

formerly of Fifth avenue, New York, successor to Emerson, tailor, 65 Central street, has received the latest novelties in foreign and domestic suitings, coatings, and trouserings, for summer wear.

Money loaned on endorsed notes, personal securities and second mortgages on real estate by J. B. Swift, 9 Barristers hall. Telephone 405-4.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Postmaster Knowlton of Manchester, N. H., visited this city yesterday.

Mrs. Calvin W. Burbank of Bowers street is entertaining her father, Mr. Whitney of Ashburnham.

Midsummer wrappers are advertised by Cook, Taylor & Co. They keep all sizes from 32 to 48, bust measure.

Thomas McCarthy of this city, the flute and piccolo soloist, will commence his engagement on the Fall River line steamer, Puritan, next Monday.

Those who are about to visit the mountains or beaches have a grand opportunity to paint or sketch. A. L. Kittredge & Co., can supply all requirements for such and at reasonable rates.

Miss Grace Edith Chase, formerly of Lowell, was married to Mr. Louis H. Schlosberg of Derring, Me., at that place, June 20. A number of Lowell friends were present at the ceremony.

A bicyclist collided with a carriage at the corner of Bridge and Paige street Thursday evening, while the former was getting out of the way of an electric car. The rider was not injured but the machine was.

At a meeting of the lands and buildings committee, last evening, the superintendent was instructed to call for bids for heating and ventilating the Pond street school. Bids must be submitted before 5 o'clock next Friday evening.

Faulkner's mills employes who belong to Textile union, No. 68, met at their hall, in Tyler block, last evening, and transacted routine business. It was reported at the meeting that the mills will probably shut down all next week.

Centralville lodge, I. O. O. F., worked the second degree upon five candidates last Wednesday evening and will work six next Wednesday, one of whom is from Chelmsford lodge. This will be the last degree work until cooler weather.

"Blessed are the meek and humble for they shall inherit the earth." James Meek, who runs the grist mill at the foot of Anne street, is willing that everybody should inherit the earth if they get their hay, grain and feed at the grist mill.

Dahlgren association of Naval Veterans held a regular meeting in Memorial hall, Thursday evening, Surgeon George C. Osgood presiding in absence of Charles Cowley. Dr. George Francis of Worcester, son of the late J. B. Francis read a paper on his career in the war.

The French Republican club held its first meeting of the season Thursday evening in the citizen's room and a large attendance was present. Pierre A. Brousseau presided. Remarks were made by the president, ex-Councilman Boisvert, J. B. D. Jacques, L. C. Turcotte and others. Each member will interest himself in the naturalization of his friends. The club thinks that the French republican vote will be large this fall.

The Saugus club has arranged the following list of sports for adults on the Fair grounds, July 4: 100-yard dash, half-mile run, three-mile run, one-mile run, one-mile walk, sack race, pole vault, throwing heavy hammer, three-legged race, running high jump, standing jump, three standing jumps, running long jump, hop, step and jump, wheel-barrow race, putting shot, hurdle race, hitch and kick, five-mile bicycle race, one-mile bicycle race, tug-of-war, wrestling tournament, hurling game, catching greased pig. The boys' races will be: 100-yard run, shoe and barrel race, blindfold race, potato race, sack race, half-mile run. There will also be a ladies' running race and an egg and spoon race.

Campello, Mass.

Spots on the Eyes

Sight Affected After an Attack of the Measles

Hood's Sarsaparilla Restores Clear Vision and Cures Headache.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"About nine years ago I was sick with the measles, which left my eyes very sore. They would swell so that I could scarcely see, and I could not stand the light. I could hardly sleep at night, because the pain was too great. After a short time white spots came on my eyes, making my sight dim, so that I could hardly distinguish an object held close to the eyes. I tried three doctors, but they would only make them better for a short time and then the trouble would be worse than ever. In the spring of 1892

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I heard about a boy whose eyes had been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. My eyes got well better after I had taken the first bottle, and have now been well for over a year. I also used to have severe headaches, but I seldom have a headache now." AMANDA PETERSON, Campello, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients, 25c.

NEW BUTTER.

20 lb. Tubs - - - 18c. lb.
10 lb. Tubs - - - 19c. lb.
5 lb. Tubs - - - 20c. lb.
Fancy Creamery Prints, 22c. lb.

The Butter is new made and warranted strictly pure. We DON'T sell any oleo or butterine. Come now before it gets higher.

FARLEY'S CASH GROCERY,

New No. 140 Corham St.

A Complete Success.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 23.—Class day at Harvard is past. The class of '94 has held its farewell reception and the guests have departed. It was long after midnight when the last light on the college yard was extinguished, when the last dancing slipper was removed from the foot of some weary maiden, and when the last happy senior fell asleep to dream of new fields of effort, new worlds to conquer. Everyone agreed that it was a complete success.

Waiting For an Answer.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The American Railway union has declared a general boycott on all the dining and sleeping cars of the Pullman company in the country, beginning next Wednesday, unless some word is received from the Pullman company before that time.

Addressed to All.

ROME, June 23.—The pope's encyclical letter, a forecast of which has already been cabled, was issued yesterday. It is much remarked that the letter is addressed to all princes and peoples, instead of as usual to the archbishops and bishops.

THE PRICE TELLS

WHEN IT HAS THE QUALITY TO BACK IT.

And the Price is the thing whereby we catch the Pocketbooks of the people.

In Men's Underwear

Merino Shirts and Drawers, just the weight for spring, worth 35c,
Our price 17c.

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, fine gauze, worth 40,
Our price 23c.

Fine medium weight white Merino Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c,
Our price 25c.

Very fine medium weight, random Merino Shirts and Drawers, worth 62 1-2c,
Our price 38c.

Extra fine Merino, natural color Shirts and Drawers, worth 75.
Our price 50c.

In Negligee Shirts.

Men's Negligee Shirts, laundered collars and cuffs, Negligee Shirts, worth $1.50,
Our price 75c,

Men's Brokaw brand, laundered collars and cuffs, good full size Shirts, worth $1.25,
Our price $1.00

In Boys' Waists and Blouses.

Boy's Cotton Waists, in neat designs, worth 25c,
Our price 15c.

Boys' fine Percale Waists, well made in every respect, worth 40c,
Our price 25c.

Boys' Blouse Waists, in neat, dark Cheviots, well trimmed, cheap at 40c,
Our price 25c.

J. L. CHALIFOUX,

Central and Middle Streets.

New York Cloak and Suit Co.

No. 12 John Street.

Prominent June Bargains.

Continued - Reductions

Made for the purpose of reducing our stock to the lowest point possible before June 30. The lowest prices in the market will be found on every article in our store.

For $1.50 each, 1 lot Ladies' Duck Suits, Eton style, worth $2.50.

For $1.98 each, Ladies' Duck Suits, Tuxedo style, polka dot or stripes.

For $2.75 each, Ladies Navy Blue and Black Serge Tuxedo Suits, reduced from $4.75.

For $5, $6, and $7.50 Ladies' Tailor Made Suits of All-Wool Storm Serges, reduced from $7.50 and $10.

For $8 75 each, 1 lot Tailor Made Suits, in blue or black Storm Serge, or Tan Covert Cloth, Jackets lined throughout with satin, and very full skirt, reduced from $15 each.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Special Values for This Week.

White Lawn Shirt Waists, 39c. each, worth 50c.

White Lawn Shirt Waists, 69c. each, worth 95c.

White Lawn Shirt Waists, 95c. each, worth $1.25.

White Lawn Shirt Waists, $1.15 each, worth $1.50

White Lawn Shirt Waists, $1.25 each, worth $1.75.

Dotted and Striped Shirt Waists, laundered collars and cuffs, for 50c., 75c., 95c., $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

BUY YOUR CARRIAGE NOW

And give the pet an airing. A nice reed carriage, upholstered all around, patent brake and improved parasol rod for $5.

Refrigerators from $7.50 up.

Bedroom Sets from $18 upwards.

Easy Chairs, Dining Chairs, and Kitchen Chairs at bottom prices.

A finely upholstered Crushed Plush Parlor Set for $25.

Silk Brocatelle Parlor Set for $45. All bargains.

Adjustable Window Screens 25c.

Repairing furniture and stoves a specialty

J. J. Gaynor & Co.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR

Is the best. As a preserver of food it has no superior, and for economy of ice it has no equal. We have been the agents for these goods in Lowell for the past five years and can recommend them to our customers as perfect and sure to give satisfaction in every respect. Do not buy a Refrigerator or Ice Chest till you have examined our line. We can sell you anything you need in the housefurnishing line at prices that will convince you that you can save money by trading with us. Look our stock over before you purchase.

Gookin Bros., NO. 66 PRESCOTT ST.

O'SULLIVAN BROS.,

Feet Fitters, Opp. City Hall.

Weather Indications for today are generally fair.

SUMMER FOOTWEAR OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOFT, COOL, LIGHT, AND INEXPENSIVE.

Grover's Soft Shoes

For Tender Feet.

Honest Shoes, hand sewed, full assortment of the different styles always in stock.

Ladies' Toilet House Slippers,

Neat, Light, and Comfortable.

Ladies Oxford and Street Shoes,

Very narrow and extra wide sizes can be had of us. Examine our Oxfords at $1.09, Opera and Common Sense Toe. At $1.50 we offer you regular $2 Oxfords, all sizes and widths. Our supply of White Canvas Oxford at $1 not yet exhausted.

BOYS' SHOES.

Something for summer wear that will stand the wear and tear of th active, can be had at our store.

MEN'S SHOES,

High and low cut, broad soles and light, soft stock, inexpensive and comfortable.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

Of every description, high and low cut, in Dongola, Tan and Red. For Footwear of every description visit our store.

O'SULLIVAN BROS., Opp. City Hall.

The finest Sunday Dinners can be bought at WALSH'S UNION MARKET Tonight.

Low Prices, Quick Sales, Small Profits.

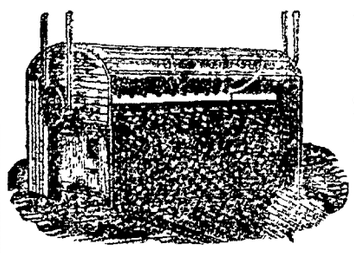
New Cabbage, New Beets, Spare Ribs, 6c.; Salt Pork, 9c.; Hock, 6c.; Salt Shoulders, 8c.; Legs Lamb 10c.; Roasts of Beef, 5c.

FINE BUTTER 15c. TO 20c.

SAVE 25 TO 30 PER CENT. AT

WALSH'S UNION MARKET, Middlesex St. Foot of South St.

THE ONLY PLACE IN THE CITY



Where CARPETS are thoroughly CBEANED and STEAMED

We take up, clean, steam, make over and lay Carpets. Hair Mattresses and Feather Beds renovated by steam.

Lowell Steam Carpet Cleaning Works,

12 Weed Street.

GEORGE MADDOCKS, Prop.

We employ no agents, send direct to the works. Orders by mail or telephone—21-4.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

One of the best GOLD HEART FLOUR, $4.75 per barrel, 65c. per bag.

A 10c. box of Boston Baking Powder given away with every bag or barrel sold this month. We recommend it.

Just received another lot of Old Fashioned Dried Apples only 5c. per lb.

THE BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY

Old No. 199 Middlesex St. New No. 455.

Opp. Northern Depot. Telephone 374-3, Brass Signs.

CALEB L. SMITH.....Proprietor

The Circus Has Gone

But There is Enough of That

Fine Claret

Left At

The Golden Sheaf

55 MIDDLE ST.

Near Palmer St. - Telephone 452-3.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

ALMANAC FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 23.

SUN RISES	4 08	MOON RISES	10 50 PM
SUN SETS	7 25	FULL SEA	2 15 AM
LENGTH OF DAY	15 17		2 45 PM

Forecast for New England: Generally fair; south or southwest winds.

NO SENTIMENT.

There is no sentiment in trade. People buy where they can get the most for their money. Compare each edition of THE SUN, with any paper in the city issued at the same hour, and see which gives you the most for your money.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smoke Tower's Corner Cigar.

Miss Alice Jaques is on a visit to Exeter.

Miss Glines of Tenth street is visiting in Franklin and Tilton, N. H.

A tally-ho party of twenty young men went to Lakeview last evening.

There will be a no-license sermon at the Central M. E. church tomorrow.

Do not forget that the city mains were blown off today between 1 and 4 p. m.

A party of young ladies enjoyed an outing at Long Pond yesterday afternoon and evening.

George L. Lemaitre has been granted a certificate in pharmacy by the board of registration.

Robert G. Seymour, Jr., of the sophomore class of Colgate university is home for his vacation.

A new flooring of planks was put on the the railroad crossing on Merrimack, near Dutton street, yesterday.

Mrs. Sidney Spalding has a site in Middlesex Village, where she would like to have the school erected.

M. Sylvestre, president of the Ligue du Sacre-Coeur of Nashua, is in Lowell, arranging for a picnic which the league will hold at Harmony grove.

Mr. Michael Lynch of Ward Five has been appointed janitor of the High school in place of John Garrahan who resigned to accept a better position.

As a location for the new normal school, Hannah Spaulding offers a site containing eleven acres and situated on Parker, Powell and Winthrop streets.

From this city a delegation representing the French Catholic societies went to Marlboro', to-day, to help celebrate a fete organized by society St. Jean Baptiste of that town.

J. E. Conant & Co. sold yesterday afternoon the Shaw estate, 48 Chapel street, to Richard W. Shaw for $1405; also the Ryan estate, 15 Robinson street, to George H. Parr for $2500.

Mary McCue of Williamsville, Ill., sister of Thomas Callan, who was fatally injured a few weeks ago by being thrown from a city wagon, has applied to be administratrix of his estate.

The Haverhill school board refused to reinstated Principal Clarence E. Kelley of the high school last night. He was rejected at a previous meeting. The board declined to act on the names of other teachers dropped at the same time.

C. W. Sherwood, a tonsorial artist formerly in business here, and who went west two years ago, is here again on a five weeks visit. He has been prospecting in the gold region and has staked out a good claim for a gold mine.

Fred McSorley, 11 years of age, was thrown from a horse owned by O. J. Gilbert, on Wentworth avenue, last night, sustaining a bad scalp wound which Dr. Pinkham dressed. The boy is at St. John's hospital. He lives at 35 Fayette street.

The printing committee decided at a meeting held last evening to call for bids, based on the same style of precinct books as was used last year. There will be 1450 copies of the book printed and all bids must be in on or before next Friday evening.

Court Samuel de Champlain, A. O. F. of A., has at present 485 members. Of late many have advocated the formation of a circle of Companions of the Forest for French-speaking ladies.

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Joseph J. Heape is the name of the young man who rescued young Hasham from drowning in the Concord river. The drowning lad pulled him under the water twice before he succeeded in getting him ashore.

Samuel Griffin of Lowell, while crazy drunk on Water street in Haverhill, Wednesday, created a sensation by flourishing a loaded revolver and threatening to shoot anyone who molested him. He was arrested.

Representatives of the textile manufacturers of the United States had a big picnic at Squantum in Narragansett bay, yesterday. Supt. Thomas Walsh of the Hamilton mills and George L. Hooper of the Shaw company were among those present.

Frank E. Dunbar, one of the registrars of voters, is to resign, as he finds that its duties interfere with his law business. He will tender his resignation, and candidates are already to the front. Edward S. Cheney and T. E. Parker are already mentioned for the position.

A leak at the base of the watering cart standpipe on Market street, Thursday night, caused the water to bubble up between the pavements giving the impression that an underground spring was in action. The water board employes made the necessary repairs.

Nothing has been heard of the Carey boy and his father and mother are beginning to feel anxious about him. The father of the boy said yesterday that the young fellow had acted somewhat similarly before, and he thought the reform school would be a good place for the youngster.

At St. Patrick's Church tomorrow a large class of children will receive first communion at the 8 o'clock mass in the basement, and will be confirmed in the afternoon by Archbishop Williams of Boston. The venerable prelate will also present diplomas at the graduating exercises at Notre Dame Academy Monday evening.

The recent legislation in regard to lanterns and bells on bicycles has caused a spirit of resentment among the local wheelmen, and during the past four days several riders have appeared with large cowbells attached to their machines, and many more say they are going to use a similar arrangement. A few other riders have attached sleigh bells to their machines, which give out a perpetual jingle.

Is This the Plan?

Lawyer Frank E. Dunbar is to resign as registrar of voters. Is he to be confirmed by the board of aldermen as public prosecutor, if the new ordinance passes?

Will it be George Lawton.

According to the Boston Advertiser George Lawton, Esq., of this city, leads the race for the judgeship. The despatch says that the other Lowell candidates have pulled out.

Drank Poisoned Water.

This morning at 8 o'clock a twenty months old child of Joseph Gauthier, who resides in Duprez's block, off Cheever street, drank water from a saucer containing fly paper. The fly paper contained arsenic which was held by the water in solution. Dr. Patnaude was called and administered an antidote. The child is now out of danger.

Reduction in Price of Coal for Cash.

D. W. Horne & Son having withdrawn from the coal combination, will hereafter sell for cash and cash only and therefore make the following low prices: No. 2 chestnut, $5; egg and broken, $5.75; stove and nut, $6; Old Company Lehigh egg and broken, $6.50. The coal must be paid for when ordered at the office or to the driver when delivered. Office, 15 Central street, yard, corner Hale and Howard streets.

The Bowling Game.

Carney was high roller in the duck pin tournament last evening, his score being 289. The Salems defeated the Casinos and succeeded in leading their opponents in each string. The score is as follows:

Salem—Dunham 273, T. Sullivan 233, Paulini, 205, Carney 289, Farrell 259; total 1319.

Casino—Sparks 264, Gregory 260, Mower 247, Russell 255, Mason 242; total 1269.

Entertained Their Brother Templars.

Eirene lodge, I.O.G.T., entertained the members of Granite lodge of Graniteville, to the number of 50, at Union hall, last evening.

Addresses were made by Chief Templar J. L. Morris of Granite lodge and others, and an entertainment of musical and literary features followed. Supper was served in the banquet hall, after which the Kallamagoozelum brass band gave a pleasing concert.

On old fashioned spelling bee was held with Mrs. Frank Tilton as teacher, and addresses were made by Chief Templar E. S. Varney, of Eirene lodge, and others. The visitors came in barges. Chief Templar Turnbull was chairman of the committee on arrangements.

NO FEAR OF PIMPLES

OR BLACKHEADS

If you use Woodbury's Facial Soap. It is a pure antiseptic, medicinal toilet soap for daily use, prepared by a specialist who has had 20 years' experience treating the skin. Druggists sell it.

Beware of Imitations. A book on Dermatology with every cake

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 81 MERR. ST.

A delicious smoke—Old Hundred cigar.

Wall paper at 18 Church street.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan Bl'dg.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Russell are at Lancaster, N. H.

Mrs. E. A. Bigelow is at Sharon Springs for the summer.

Mr. George S. Motley has purchased eight new ponies for the Country club.

Patten & Co. have the finest potted and cut flowers in the city, Shedd's block, Central street.

Today is the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Royal Arcanum and is known throughout the country as "Royal Arcanum Day."

P. J. Hoar, attorney at law, has removed his office from 19 P. O. block to O'Donnell & Gilbride's building, Merrimack, corner of Palmer street.

A true, life like photo is something everybody admires. Marion makes that kind. Visit his studio in Barrister's hall and have a setting made.

A regular meeting of the school board will be held next Monday evening, when the new rules will be considered, and possibly teachers may be elected.

John Welch, furniture dealer, Lowell, owes $6521, and the assets consist of stock, teams and machinery. He offers 10 per cent., payable in 30 days.—Globe.

The "Farther Lights" Missionary Society of Branch Street Tabernacle, held a public meeting at the church Thursday evening, at which a fine entertainment was given.

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A General Invitation.

Call and set the low prices we are framing pictures for. School diplomas a special 19. Wall papers and window shades at bottom prices. H. C. McOsker, 123 Central street.

A Public Prosecutor.

The ordinance providing for the appointment of a public prosecutor for the police court will be introduced at the next meeting of the board of aldermen.

It gives the mayor the power of appointment subject to confirmation by the board of aldermen.

The term of office is to be for one year, or until his successor is qualified. The salary is subject to action by the city council.

St. John's Day.

Tomorrow will be St. John's day and will be observed by special services at St. Joseph's church. St. Jean Baptiste society will observe the 25th anniversary of its organization and all the members will attend solemn high mass at 10 o'clock in the morning and vespers in the afternoon at 4. The Olympian orchestra will assist the choir which under the direction of A. N. Duval will sing "La celebre missa pro pace" by Theo. Van la Hache. Off. Splendente te Deus, Mozart (a great chorus prepared for the occasion.) At 3 p. m. the chant of 3 P's. magnificat (Q.), Mozart; sermon and benediction. Splendente te Deus. Mozart; Ave Maria, (solo). Danks; Tantum ergo (Q), Verdi, arr. for the occasion.

He'll be a Star Some Day.

Everyone who lives in the vicinity of Fort Hill Park, and who happened to be at home yesterday afternoon, is up in arms over an annoyance which bothered them worse than the excessive heat. This annoyance was a cornet fiend who knew just enough about the instrument to make himself a nuisance by attempting to play on it. He came to Fort Hill at an early hour in the afternoon, and selecting a spot within the boundaries of a clump of bushes, began his disturbing recital. Starting off with a few strains of Washington Post march he continued with a heart-rending version of the High School march, and when he began the much abused notes of "Sweet Marie" the residents untied their watch dogs and loaded their family shot guns. But the wary cornetist was not getting caught, for having settled in a spot invisible at any distance, it was impossible for his would-be slayers to distinguish just where to point their guns. He stopped his excruciating racket about supper time, and many were the fervent prayers of thanksgiving which were uttered by the almost worn out auditors to his unprecedented recital.

BAY STATE LEGISLATURE.

CAUCUS REFORM BILL SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Foss Bill Passed to be Engrossed—Legislature Will Adjourn Next Week.

BOSTON, June 23.—Governor Greenhalge sent a message to the house requesting an appropriation of $9000 for furnishings and repairs at the state prison, and $7000 for plumbing at the Sherborn prison for women.

In the senate, the bill for the appointment of a steam railroad inspector was ordered to a third reading, after the adoption of an amendment making the measure permissive instead of compulsory.

The bill for a state house park east of the state house was given a third reading—21 to 17.

Mr. Hill moved that the governor be requested to return the caucus reform bill, previously passed to be enacted. As a reason, Mr. Hill said that he proposed moving a reference of the subject to the next general court. While debate was in progress it was learned that the governor had signed the bill.

Rejection was negatived on the bill relative to the sale of land for taxes.

The bill relative to the increase of the capital stock of street railway companies, to meet expenses incident to a change in motive power, was passed to be engrossed.

The senate is now behind, so that the legislature cannot finally adjourn before the middle of next week, perhaps not before Friday.

The house passed to be engrossed a bill to allow ex-Representative Foss to hold an office (license commissioner) which he had as a legislator helped to create.

The bill making persons holding public positions, aside from municipal offices, ineligible to act as license commissioners, was engrossed. The bill to repeal the Boston subway act of 1893 was passed to be engrossed.

A bill relative to personal liberty, aimed to prevent the detention of persons in hospitals and similar institutions aside from prisons against their wishes, was engrossed.

The bill to repeal the subway act of 1893 was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. St. John was given leave to introduce a bill providing that when no-license cities vote for license, the license commissioners shall be appointed by the incoming mayor.

The house adjourned to Tuesday.

POOR BALL PLAYING.

Champions Allowed the Washingtons to Roll Up Twenty-Six Runs.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The senators won on their superior work at the bat, assisted by the miserable playing of the champions in the field. A total of 27 hits was made off Lovett and Staley, and a total of 26 runs were nutted.

Washington	4	1	7	4	2	4	1	1	2	—26
Boston	2	1	1	0	0	2	4	2	0	—12

Earned runs—Washington, 12; Boston, 7. Base hits—Washington 27; Boston, 16. Errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 10. Batteries—Mercer, Petty, Sullivan at 1 Dugdale; Lovett, Staley and Ganzel.

At Pittsburg:

Pittsburg	5	0	0	1	0	1	4	0		—11
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 17; Chicago, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Killen and Merritt; Griffith and Kittredge.

At St. Louis:

Cleveland	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 13. Errors—Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Clarkson, Hawley and Pielz; Young and O'Connor.

At New York:

Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Brooklyn, 15; New York, 4. Errors—Brooklyn, 1; New York, 4. Batteries—Stein and Kluslow; Rusie and Farrell.

At Baltimore:

Baltimore	1	2	2	3	0	6	0	4	0	—18
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	2	—14

Base hits—Baltimore, 27; Philadelphia, 16. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Philadelphia, 10. Batteries—Inks, Brown, Mullane and Robinson; Carsey, Yingling, Burris, Cross and Grady.

At Bangor—Bangor, 15; Worcester, 13.

At Brockton—Pawtucket, 0; Brockton, 5.

At Lewiston—Portland, 7; Lewiston, 6.

At Fall River—Fall River, 11; Haverhill, [illegible]

Victory For Government Troops.

BUENOS AYRES, June 23.—News has been received that government troops in Rio Grande do Sul have defeated the insurgents under General Pina.

Nearly the Whole Town Burned.

OMAHA, June 23.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed almost the entire city of Exeter. The losses are far up in the thousands.

Relapse Proved Fatal.

WINNIPEG, June 23.—Archbishop Tache is dead. It was thought that he might recover, but he suffered a relapse, with fatal result.

Huntington Undisturbed.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The World today contains an interview with C. P. Huntington in regard to the suits brought against the Pacific railroads by Attorney General Olney. Mr. Huntington says, among other things, that the suits do not trouble him in the least, and adds: "Of course, I would rather they had not begun, but if it came to a matter of putting out one's dollars, I would not do it."

Mendenhall Resigns.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—It is stated on excellent authority that C. Mendenhall, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, has sent a letter of resignation to the president. It is understood that he complains that the force in his bureau has been greatly changed, and inferior men selected in place of men of experience, who had formerly held the places.

Over Its Banks.

WICHITA, Kan., June 23.—The Arkansas river broke its banks last night. A deep swift current is now flowing over Biswell park and the adjoining residence portion of the town. Another two feet will send it sweeping down Main street. The lower floors of many houses are already under water and people are excitedly loading their property into boats.

The Armor Plate Frauds.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Charles H. Craig was before the congressional committee, investigating armor plate frauds. Craig was associated with C. E. Sill in giving the main information of irregularities at the Carnegie works. Craig's evidence was much like that recently given by Sill and corroborative of it.

Passed a Worthless Check.

NEW HAVEN, June 23.—Frank Hauser was arrested here last night, charged with forgery. He passed a worthless check drawn upon the Sicilian Asphalt Paving company of New York upon the Arlington hotel for a board bill, and afterward stole a team and escaped. Hauser was captured in Orange.

Louis Alexander,

formerly of Fifth avenue, New York, successor to Thompson, tailor, 16 Central street, has received the latest novelties in foreign and domestic suitings, coatings, and trimmings, for summer wear.

Money loaned on endorsed notes, personal securities and second mortgages on real estate by J. H. Swift, 0 Barristers hall. Telephone 405-4.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Postmaster Knowlton of Manchester, N. H., visited this city yesterday.

Mrs. Calvin W. Burbank of Bowers street is entertaining her father, Mr. Whitney of Ashburnham.

Midsummer wrappers are advertised by Cook, Taylor & Co. They keep all sizes from 32 to 48, bust measure.

Thomas McCarthy of this city, the flute and piccolo soloist, will commence his engagement on the Fall River line steamer, Puritan, next Monday.

Those who are about to visit the mountains or beaches have a grand opportunity to paint or sketch. A. L. Kittredge & Co., can supply all requirements for such and at reasonable rates.

Miss Grace Edith Chase, formerly of Lowell, was married to Mr. Louis H. Schlosberg of Derring, Me., at that place, June 20. A number of Lowell friends were present at the ceremony.

A bicyclist collided with a carriage at the corner of Bridge and Paige street Thursday evening, while the former was getting out of the way of an electric car. The rider was not injured but the machine was.

At a meeting of the lands and buildings committee, last evening, the superintendent was instructed to call for bids for heating and ventilating the Pond street school. Bids must be submitted before 5 o'clock next Friday evening.

Faulkner's mills employes who belong to Textile union, No. 68, met at their hall, in Tyler block, last evening, and transacted routine business. It was reported at the meeting that the mills will probably shut down all next week.

Centralville lodge, I. O. O. F., worked the second degree upon five candidates last Wednesday evening and will work six next Wednesday, one of whom is from Chelmsford lodge. This will be the last degree work until cooler weather.

"Blessed are the meek and humble for they shall inherit the earth." James Meek, who runs the grist mill at the foot of Anne street, is willing that everybody should inherit the earth if they get their hay, grain and feed at the grist mill.

Dahlgren association of Naval Veterans held a regular meeting in Memorial hall, Thursday evening, Surgeon George C. Osgood presiding in absence of Charles Cowley. Dr. George Francis of Worcester, son of the late J. B. Francis read a paper on his career in the war.

The French Republican club held its first meeting of the season Thursday evening in the citizen's room and a large attendance was present. Pierre A. Brousseau presided. Remarks were made by the president, ex-Councilman Boisvert, J. B. D. Jacques, L. C. Turcotte and others. Each member will interest himself in the naturalization of his friends. The club thinks that the French republican vote will be large this fall.

The Saugus club has arranged the following list of sports for adults on the Fair grounds, July 4: 100-yard dash, half-mile run, three-mile run, one-mile run, one-mile walk, sack race, pole vault, throwing heavy hammer, three-legged race, running high jump, standing jump, three standing jumps, running long jump, hop, step and jump, wheel-barrow race, putting shot, hurdle race, hitch and kick, five-mile bicycle race, one-mile bicycle race, tug-of-war, wrestling tournament, hurling game, catching greased pig. The boys' races will be: 100-yard run, shoe and barrel race, blindfold race, potato race, sack race, half-mile run. There will also be a ladies' running race and an egg and spoon race.

Campello, Mass.

Spots on the Eyes

Sight Affected After an Attack of the Measles

Hood's Sarsaparilla Restores Clear Vision and Cures Headache.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"About nine years ago I was sick with the measles, which left my eyes very sore. They would swell so that I could scarcely see, and I could not stand the light. I could hardly sleep at night, because the pain was too great. After a short time white spots came on my eyes, making my sight dim, so that I could hardly distinguish an object held close to the eyes. I tried three doctors, but they would only make them better for a short time and then the trouble would be worse than ever. In the spring of 1892

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I heard about a boy whose eyes had been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. My eyes got much better after I had taken the first bottle, and have now been well for over a year. I also used to have severe headaches, but I seldom have a headache now." AMANDA PETERSON, Campello, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients, 25c.

NEW BUTTER.

20 lb. Tubs - - - 18c. lb.
10 lb. Tubs - - - 19c. lb.
5 lb. Tubs - - - 20c. lb.
Fancy Creamery Prints, 22c. lb.

The Butter is now made and warranted strictly pure. We DON'T sell any oleo or butterine. Come now before it gets higher.

FARLEY'S .·. CASH .·. GROCERY,

New No. 140 Corham St.

A Complete Success.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 23.—Class day at Harvard is past. The class of '94 has held its farewell reception and the guests have departed. It was long after midnight when the last light on the college yard was extinguished, when the last dancing slipper was removed from the foot of some weary maiden, and when the last happy senior fell asleep to dream of new fields of effort, new worlds to conquer. Everyone agreed that it was a complete success.

Waiting For an Answer.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The American Railway union has declared a general boycott on all the dining and sleeping cars of the Pullman company in the country, beginning next Wednesday, unless some word is received from the Pullman company before that time.

Addressed to All.

ROME, June 23.—The pope's encyclical letter, a forecast of which has already been cabled, was issued yesterday. It is much remarked that the letter is addressed to all princes and peoples, instead of as usual to the archbishops and bishops.

THE PRICE TELLS

WHEN IT HAS THE QUALITY TO BACK IT.

And the Price is the thing whereby we catch the Pocketbooks of the people.

In Men's Underwear

Merino Shirts and Drawers, just the weight for spring, worth 35c,
Our price 17c.

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, fine gauze, worth 40,
Our price 23c.

Fine medium weight white Merino Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c,
Our price 25c.

Very fine medium weight, random Merino Shirts and Drawers, worth 62 1-2c,
Our price 38c.

Extra fine Merino, natural color Shirts and Drawers, worth 75,
Our price 50c.

In Negligee Shirts.

Men's Negligee Shirts, laundered collars and cuffs, Negligee Shirts, worth $1.50,
Our price 75c,

Men's Brokaw brand, laundered collars and cuffs, good full size Shirts, worth $1.25,
Our price $1.00

In Boys' Waists and Blouses.

Boy's Cotton Waists, in neat designs, worth 25c,
Our price 15c.

Boys' fine Percale Waists, well made in every respect, worth 40c,
Our price 25c.

Boys' Blouse Waists, in neat dark Cheviots, well trimmed, cheap at 40c,
Our price 25c.

J. L. CHALIFOUX,

Central and Middle Streets.

New York Cloak and Suit Co.

No. 12 John Street.

Prominent June Bargains.

Continued - Reductions

Made for the purpose of reducing our stock to the lowest point possible before June 30. The lowest prices in the market will be found on every article in our store.

For $1.50 each, 1 lot Ladies' Duck Suits, Eton style, worth $2.50.

For $1.98 each, Ladies' Duck Suits, Tuxedo style, polka dot or stripes.

For $2.75 each, Ladies Navy Blue and Black Serge Tuxedo Suits, reduced from $4.75.

For $5, $6, and $7.50 Ladies' Tailor Made Suits of All-Wool Storm Serges, reduced from $7.50 and $10.

For $8.75 each, 1 lot Tailor Made Suits, in blue or black Storm Serge, or Tan Covert Cloth, Jackets lined throughout with satin, and very full skirt, reduced from $15 each.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Special Values for This Week.

White Lawn Shirt Waists, 39c. each, worth 50c.

White Lawn Shirt Waists, 69c. each, worth 93c.

White Lawn Shirt Waists, 95c. each, worth $1.25.

White Lawn Shirt Waists, $1.15 each, worth $1.50

White Lawn Shirt Waists, $1.25 each, worth $1.75.

Dotted and Striped Shirt Waists, laundered collars and cuffs, for 50c., 75c., 95c., $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

BUY YOUR CARRIAGE NOW

And give the pet an airing. A nice reed carriage, upholstered all around, patent brake and improved parasol rod for $5.

Refrigerators from $7.50 up.

Bedroom Sets from $18 upwards.

Easy Chairs, Dining Chairs, and Kitchen Chairs at bottom prices.

A finely upholstered Crushed Plush Parlor Set for $25.

Silk Brocatelle Parlor Set for $45. All bargains.

Adjustable Window Screens 25c.

Repairing furniture and stoves a specialty

J. J. Gaynor & Co.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR

Is the best. As a preserver of food it has no superior, and for economy of ice it has no equal. We have been the agents for these goods in Lowell for the past five years and can recommend them to our customers as perfect and sure to give satisfaction in every respect. Do not buy a Refrigerator or Ice Chest till you have examined our line. We can sell you anything you need in the housefurnishing line at prices that will convince you that you can save money by trading with us. Look our stock over before you purchase.

Gookin Bros., NO. 66 PRESCOTT ST.

O'SULLIVAN BROS.,

Feet Fitters, Opp. City Hall.

Weather Indications for today are generally fair.

SUMMER FOOTWEAR OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOFT, COOL, LIGHT, AND INEXPENSIVE.

Grover's Soft Shoes

For Tender Feet.

Honest Shoes, hand sewed, full assortment of the different styles always in stock.

Ladies' Toilet House Slippers,

Neat, Light, and Comfortable.

Ladies Oxford and Street Shoes,

Very narrow and extra wide sizes can be had of us. Examine our Oxfords at $1.00, Opera and Common Sense Toe. At $1.50 we offer you regular $2 Oxfords, all sizes and widths. Our supply of White Canvas Oxford at $1 not yet exhausted.

BOYS' SHOES.

Something for summer wear that will stand the wear and tear of th active, can be had at our store.

MEN'S SHOES,

High and low cut, broad soles and light, soft stock, inexpensive and comfortable.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

Of every description, high and low cut, in Dongola, Tan and Red. For Footwear of every description visit our store.

O'SULLIVAN BROS., Opp. City Hall.

The finest Sunday Dinners can be bought at WALSH'S UNION MARKET Tonight.

Low Prices, Quick Sales, Small Profits.

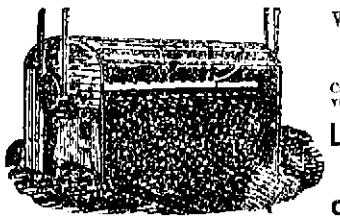
New Cabbage, New Beets, Spare Ribs, 6c.; Salt Pork, 9c.; Hock, 6c.; Salt Shoulders, 8c.; Legs Lamb 10c.; Roasts of Beef, 5c.

FINE BUTTER 15c. TO 20c.

SAVE 25 TO 30 PER CENT. AT

WALSH'S UNION MARKET, Middlesex St. Foot of South St.

THE ONLY PLACE IN THE CITY



Where CARPETS are thoroughly CBEANED and STEAMED

We take up, clean, steam, make over and lay Carpets, Hair Mattresses and Feather Beds renovated by steam.

Lowell Steam Carpet Cleaning Works,

12 Weed Street.

GEORGE MADDOCKS, Prop.

We employ no agents, send direct to the works. Orders by mail or telephone—21-4.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

One of the best GOLD HEART FLOUR, $4.75 per barrel, 65c. per bag.

A 10c. box of Boston Baking Powder given away with every bag or barrel sold this month. We recommend it.

Just received another lot of Old Fashioned Dried Apples only 5c. per lb.

THE BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY

Old No. 190 Middlesex St. New No. 465.

Opp. Northern Depot. Telephone 856-3, Brass Signs.

CALEB L. SMITH, ... Proprietor

The Circus Has Gone

But There Is Enough of That

Fine Claret

Left At

The Golden Sheaf

55 MIDDLE ST.

Near Palmer St. - Telephone 452-3.